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RANGERS CLAIM VERGERA'S BODY

Texans Make "Invasion" of Mexican Soil.

HAD SANCTION OF GOVERNOR

After Receiving Message From Captain Sanders of the Rangers, Stating That Body of Texan Slain by Mexicans Had Been Brought Back Across the Line, Gov. Colquitt Said: "We Wanted the Body, and We Have It."

Austin, Tex., March 9.—A party of Texas Rangers crossed the international boundary between the United States and Mexico, secretly exhumed the body of Clemente Vergara, the Texan recently slain by Mexican fed- erals, and returned with it to Ameri- can territory. Examination of the body, it is said, disclosed that Ver- gara was forced to undergo torture before a merciful shot put an end to his sufferings.

The federals had said that Vergara, who was caught soon after he crossed the line into Mexico, had escaped. General Huerta said officially at Mex- ico City that the American had been arrested but got away. The finding of his body proves the falsity of the rep- resentations. Vergara was not only shot, but was burned and otherwise tortured and his body was hung on high as a warning.

When reports reached San Antonio that the federals had captured and hanged an American, Governor Col- quitt appealed repeatedly to Washing- ton and go no satisfactory answer. Finally he asked Secretary Bryan what right he would have to send a body of men into Mexico to find Ver- gara.

"You would have no right whatso- ever," was Bryan's answer.

Governor Colquitt held off as long as he could restrain his people, but as days went by and nothing was done their wrath grew beyond bounds. Early Sunday morning a little band of nine men, ignoring diplomacy and braving Mexican federal soldiers, left Palaflo, marched across the border to Hidalgo and to the place where their informers told them the body of Ver- gara had been buried by some charita- ble natives after it had hung swaying in the wind for several days.

The rangers dug up the body, but came across none of the murderers and were allowed to pass through the territory without hindrance. They brought the body to Laredo. It was in horrible state and looks as if it had been in the hands of cannibals.

The situation presents a new prob- lem for the administration. The Tex- ans realize that they have taken a grave step, but they are prepared to abide by the consequences of it and will not back down. They say that they waited as long as men with red blood in their veins could wait. They knew their countryman had been mur- dered and they would not wait to see the red tape of international represen- tations cover the crime and the crim- inals. They were well drilled and armed and carried supplies and munitions for contact with a considerable force. Governor Colquitt, too, stands by his action. He said that satisfac- tion for the murder could not be had through the state department and that he could not run counter to the over- whelming sentiment of the citizens of his state.

It is expected that Governor Col- quitt will notify the president of the action he has taken. The rangers on their march kept away from the places where United States troops are sta- tioned, to prevent international com- plications and to protect border citi- zens, and little was known of their movements until they returned bear- ing the body. Whether the Mexican soldiers knew of the expedition is not known, but in any event they made no effort to thwart the purpose of the in- vad- ers.

Governor Colquitt is quoted as say- ing: Some persons might call this 'invasion,' but it is not. We wanted Vergara's body to determine the man- ner of his death—and we have it."

Ranger Captain Sanders laconically wired the governor as follows: "I proceeded to Hidalgo, secured Ver- gara's body and brought it to Laredo."

Asked whether Capt. Sanders acted under orders from him, the governor said:

"I do not care to comment upon that."

An examination of Vergara's body, made in the cemetery, showed several bullet wounds. The skull was crushed and the hands were charred, indicat- ing that the American stockman had been tortured before being beaten and hanged. Numerous other bruises and indignities were inflicted upon him. The body was attired in trou- sers, undershirt and hose.

From the time Vergara was lured across the Rio Grande and captured, a friend had kept close watch on de- velopments and knew every movement of his captors, including the Ameri- can's execution and burial. This knowledge is expected to play an im- portant part in developments of the inquiry to be inaugurated by the United States government. It is known that the American consul, Mr. Garrett, and his assistants were in the vicinity of the "invasion," but what part they played in the affair is not known here.

O. B. COLQUITT

Texas Governor Adopted a Plan to Cut Red Tape.



LOOKING INTO PLANS OF THIS ASSOCIATION

Head of It Arrested On a Serious Charge.

Indianapolis, March 9.—Richard Ricketts is under arrest here charged with operating a fake charitable or- ganization and with employing more than thirty girls to collect money throughout the state from persons who desired to relieve the sufferings of the poor. Ricketts's organization is known as the Indiana and Illinois Re- lief and Protective association and has been in operation here since early in the winter.

The technical charge against Rick- etts is obtaining money under false pretenses. He declares that his ar- rest is the result of "spitework" on the part of local charitable organiza- tions and maintains that his associa- tion is a legitimate organization. He was released on \$1,000 bond.

Ricketts's arrest followed com- plaints made by various organizations of the city, and it is charged that of all the money he has collected only \$15 has been expended in a charitable manner. How much money has been collected by Ricketts is not known, but a girl who was in his office when the detectives paid a visit there said that about \$200 had been collected in one month. The detectives obtained lists of subscribers at the office, show- ing that hundreds of persons had re- sponded to Ricketts's appeal for funds, and they believe that the money col- lected may run into the thousands.

GENERAL STRIKE PENDING

Troops in Readiness at Rome For Ex- pected Trouble.

Rome, March 9.—Senor Giogetti has tendered the resignation of him- self and cabinet, owing to the action of the Radicals in declining to join the opposition to the government. Fif- teen thousand troops and police are in readiness to suppress disorders when the general strike starts.

Death of Frederick T. Martin.

London, March 9.—Frederick Town- send Martin of New York is dead at the Berkeley hotel. He was a brother of the late Bradley Martin and uncle of the Countess of Craven, who before her marriage was Miss Cornelia Mar- tin.

TERSE TELEGRAMS

A local option election is being held in Muncie today.

Edward J. Gainer of Muncie has been elected president of the National Association of Letter Carriers.

Senate leaders indulged in a bitter partisan debate on the record of the first year of Woodrow Wilson's admin- istration.

Twenty-four men were killed in an explosion of gas in a Russian coal mine. The explosion was caused by a miner opening his safety lamp in a gas-filled chamber to light a cigarette.

The rise in exchange has crippled business in Mexico City to a large ex- tent. One big French concern, a dry goods store, has closed up and other big concerns are going into liquida- tion.

A statement has been issued on the authority of Postmaster General Bur- leson that government ownership of telegraph and telephone lines cannot yet be regarded as an administration measure.

King George has refused to receive Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst and a de- putation of women who wanted to talk with him about the alleged tortures to which certain militant suffragettes have been subjected while in jail.

The statement by Cardinal Gibbons in New Orleans that while he is an ardent advocate of temperance he is "intuitively persuaded that prohibition cannot be enforced in this country" has excited much interest among tem- perance workers.

BUSY DAYS FOR THE CANDIDATES

Democratic State Convention Only Ten Days Distant.

PUTTING FORTH ALL ENERGY

With Delegates to Convention Selected in Fifty Counties and Remaining Counties to Select Theirs This Week, the Numerous Candidates For Honors at Coming Gathering of Hoosier Democrats Find the Time All Too Short.

Indianapolis, March 9.—With but ten days remaining in which to pre- pare their forces for the convention, the candidates for places on the Dem- ocratic state ticket are putting forth all the energy they can muster. About fifty counties have elected delegates. The present week, however, will be one of greatest activity among the candidates and their followers, as practically all of the counties that have not chosen their delegates will do so before Saturday.

State Chairman Bernard Korbly has called a meeting of the Democratic state committee for Thursday after- noon to straighten out a tangle in which the Democrats of Floyd county have found themselves as the result of a factional fight. The committee will hear both sides of the controver- sy and endeavor to determine which of the two sets of delegates to the state convention is entitled to repre- sent Floyd county at the gathering on March 19. The Floyd county Democ- rats find themselves face to face with a dual organization. Two sets of dele- gates have been elected, and two com- mittees are contending for the right to conduct the party's affairs in that county.

All of the candidates are arranging to go to Fort Wayne Thursday night for the banquet to be given by the Jefferson club. The Thirteenth dis- trict Democrats have arranged to give a banquet and love feast at Elkhart Friday for the benefit of the candi- dates. Many of the candidates will go to South Bend Saturday for the Thir- teenth district convention and will come from there to Indianapolis to open headquarters for the state con- vention.

DIDN'T KNOW IT WAS LOADED

Richmond Lad Slain by Revolver in Hands of Companion.

Richmond, Ind., March 9.—Ernest McDonald, 12 years old, son of Samuel McDonald, was shot and almost instantly killed Sunday afternoon by his playmate, Robert Creager, also 12, at the Creager boy's home.

The shooting was accidental. "An- other case of didn't know the gun was loaded," said Coroner Pierce after an investigation.

The homes of the Creager and Mc- Donald families on Boyer street ad- join. Mr. and Mrs. John Creager went to visit friends and Ernest McDonald and his young brother went over to play at the Creager home.

From what the coroner has been able to learn Robert found his father's revolver and the boys decided to play "Indian." Robert pointed the gun at Ernest and fired. The bullet pierced the lad's heart. He ran to the back porch of the house, where he fell dead.

Young Creager picked up the body of his playmate and carried it to the front of the house screaming for help.

MAY BE A DOUBLE MURDER

One Is Dead and Another Dying in a Muncie Shooting.

Muncie, Ind., March 9.—As a result of a shooting affray in a colored resort in the southern part of the city, Cora Lyle, colored, is dead, and Elijah Weaver, colored, lies in the hospital with a bullet in his head, not expected to live. William Anderson, colored, is being held on a charge of murder.

Weaver and Anderson are said to have engaged in a quarrel over the Lyle woman. As the two men drew their revolvers the woman jumped between them, and a bullet from Ander- son's gun killed her instantly. Ander- son's gun killed her instantly. Ander-

Loses Memory After Fight.

Columbus, Ind., March 9.—Peter Daum, forty-five years old, who was knocked down by William Renner, twenty-five years old, because the for- mer was working against the latter's father, who was a candidate for rep- resentative at the polls at a Democratic primary held Friday, has regained consciousness, but he cannot recall the trouble, as his memory is a blank up to the time he received the blow.

Benton Commission Ready.

Chihuahua, March 9.—The Carranza commission appointed to investigate the killing of William S. Benton, has arrived here. Most of the witnesses are here and the court was transferred to facilitate the work.

Complete Campaign Plans.

Richmond, Ind., March 9.—"Wets" and "drys" completed plans for a dashing two weeks' campaign, which will close with the local option elec- tion March 24.

MRS. M'CORMICK

Heads Congressional Committee of Woman's Suffrage Association.



"Equal" suffrage is about to gallop into the federal constitution and the cause generally is making great progress throughout the country," accord- ing to a statement made public by Mrs. Medill McCormick, chairwoman of the congressional committee of the Woman Suffrage association.

EARLY DEBATE ON BILL TO REPEAL FREE TOLLS

Three Members of Committee to Make Minority Report.

Washington, March 9.—The mea- sure proposing the repeal of the clause in the Panama act granting American coastwise vessels free access to the isthmian waterway, will be called up in the house within the next ten days. The exact date for beginning the de- bate on the measure will be determin- ed on Wednesday following the pre- sentation of the report of those mem- bers of the committee on interstate commerce who are opposed to the re- peal of the clause. Only three mem- bers voted in committee against the Sims bill. They are Knowland of California, Republican, and Doremus of Michigan and O'Shaughnessy of Rhode Island, Democrats. They have been given until Wednesday to file their "minority report."

COSTLY BLAZE IN BAKERY

Forty Thousand Dollar Loss in Stub- born Fire at Logansport.

Logansport, Ind., March 9.—Fire which started at 11 o'clock and was not controlled until 4 o'clock destroyed the Strecker wholesale bakery here.

The fire started from an overheated furnace and soon spread to large quantities of flour stored in the base- ment. The entire fire department fought for four hours before the fire could be extinguished. Large quanti- ties of flour stored on the second floor of the bakery were ruined. The loss is \$40,000.

French Jury Convicts Earle.

Romorantin, France, March 9.—Fer- dinand Pinney Earle, the American artist, and Miss Charlotte Herman, charged with having kidnapped Earle's son Harold from a school near Paris, were found guilty. Earle was sen- tenced to serve two months in prison and to pay a fine of \$5, and Miss Her- man to a month in prison and a fine of \$3.25. The abduction of young Earle, who is a son of the artist by his first wife, occurred last November.

Help Wanted at Tampico.

Vera Cruz, March 9.—Urgent wire- less requests for help from Tampico have been received here. It was stat- ed that the rebels again threatened a concentrated attack, having pushed the federals into Tampico from Alt- maira. The American hospital ship Solace at once sailed for Tampico and was followed immediately by the bat- tleships Connecticut and Minnesota.

Miner Crushed to Death.

Sullivan, Ind., March 9.—Joseph Smith was killed by a fall of slate in the Rainbow mine at Caledonia.

WEATHER EVERYWHERE

Observations of United States weather bureaus taken at 8 p. m. yesterday follow:

	Temp.	Weather.
New York....	33	Clear
Boston.....	36	Pt. Cloudy
Denver.....	32	Pt. Cloudy
San Francisco.	58	Pt. Cloudy
St. Paul.....	25	Clear
Chicago.....	28	Cloudy
Indianapolis..	28	Snow
St. Louis.....	38	Cloudy
New Orleans..	52	Clear
Washington...	38	Clear

Fair, warmer.

BUILDING HOPES ON COMPROMISE

Mexicans Seeking a Way to Eliminate Huerta.

COUNTING WITHOUT THEIR HOST

If All the Plans Being Talked of in Mexico's Capital to Place Some Sort of a Compromise Man in the Palace in Order to Relieve the Situation, Huerta's Determination to Stick Is Not Considered.

Mexico City, March 9.—The revolt of the Sereno Indians in the state of Puebla has become so serious that the government has ordered the recon- centration at certain points of the in- habitants.

Washington, March 9.—Reports of compromises in Mexico City continue current here, but are not received with much credence in Washington. It is well understood that there are many influential elements in Mexico that would like to bring about the elimina- tion of Huerta and the placing of some sort of a compromise man in his place in order to relieve the situation some- what, but these interests are believed to be planning without taking Huerta's determination to stick sufficiently into their consideration. It has been au- thoritatively stated that the United States government is not now a party or seeking to enter into any negotia- tions looking to such an end, prefer- ring to continue their hopes on Car- ranza or some other representative of the northern forces.

Officials of the state department would not comment on the action of citizens of Texas in crossing the bor- der under arms to recover the body of Clemente Vergara, said to have been hanged by federals operating in the district of Nuevo Laredo. Neither the state department nor the war depart- ment had received any official con- firmation of the news of the Texans' raid.

That the incident will have no more serious consequences than giving Presi- dent Huerta another opportunity to embarrass the Washington govern- ment is the consensus of opinion here. It is not seen here how the matter can result in the provocation of real trou- ble, for the reason there is no force in Mexico in a position to resent the violation of the border. Huerta's con- trol in the north is almost negligible. It is doubted, too, whether Carranza will show any resentment over the in- cident, as it did not occur in the terri- tory over which he is presumed to ex- ercise jurisdiction.

VILLA IS FOR PROHIBITION

Saloons to Be Closed in Territory Con- trolled by Him.

El Paso, March 9.—Juarez has re- ceived official notification of an edict by Pancho Villa declaring that the territory which he captures hereafter, together with that he now holds, will be operated as prohibition territory and that all saloons must be closed. This edict was not issued until Villa's operation of the Chihuahua brewery proved a failure. The edict will not apply to Juarez, where foreigners pay a heavy license to operate saloons and gambling houses for the diversion of American tourists.

Villa's failure to make a success of his brewery operations became pub- lic knowledge at the same time it be- came known that his efforts to make his own shrapnel shells and to build an armored auto for operation against the federals were failures. His early proclaimed socialistic government, in- cluding the establishment of a state bank, has failed to succeed with time.

The reopening of private banks has not taken place as Villa said it would, and the general resumption of indus- trial activities has not taken place. The American Smelting and Refining company plant is operating at Chihua- hua, but the big foreign mines that General Villa said a month ago would soon be operating with hundreds of men are still unoccupied. This is a big source of expected revenue, but has not materialized and today it is asserted on the border that Villa is without funds to maintain his troops much longer, and that there is much dissatisfaction.

In Chihuahua Americans say there is a reign of suppressed terror, not so much at open lawlessness, because, on the surface, Villa is preserving the peace, but because of fear of the next step that Villa may take—whether in the line of confiscation of property or the arrest of citizens. Even those nearest Villa appear not to feel per- fectly secure. General Carranza con- tinues to stay at Agua Prieta, 300 miles from Juarez. It is announced that Carranza has ordered Villa to take no further action in the Terrazas ransom affair pending the receipt of further orders.

Sylvia Is in Again.

London, March 9.—Sylvia Pankhurst got tired of her obscurity in Bow road and went to Trafalgar square Sunday afternoon to address a suffragette meeting. She was arrested and is now in Holloway jail. This is the sixth time that Sylvia has been ar- rested under the provision of the "cat and mouse act."

THE QUESTION OF BETTER ROADS.

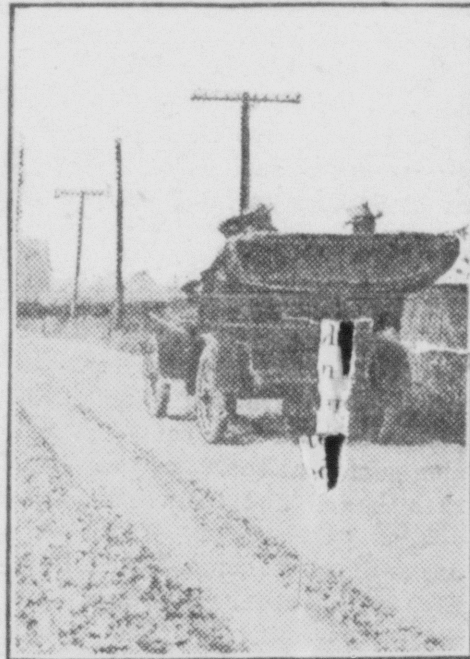
As far back as 1776 Adam Smith, in his "Wealth of Na- tions," wrote as follows: "Good roads, canals and navigable riv- ers, by diminishing the expense of carriage, put the remote parts of the country more nearly upon a level with those in the neigh- borhood of the town. They are upon that account the greatest of all improvements. They en- courage the cultivation of the remote, which must always be the most expensive circle of the country. They are advantageous to the town by breaking down the monopoly of the country in its neighborhood. Though they introduce some rival commodi- ties into the old market, they open many new markets to its produce."

WHAT IS THE BEST ROAD? DEPENDS ON CIRCUMSTANCES

Traffic the Chief Factor in Determin- ing Type of Construction.

Given complete data as regards loca- tion, traffic and all other conditions, the expert in highway construction can advise intelligently as to the kind of pavement which will most nearly meet the requirements in a given case, but without the complete information he cannot hope to give any satisfactory answer, says Good Roads.

Before the advent of the automobile, when the traffic consisted of horse drawn vehicles, equipped for the most part with iron tires, water bound macadam was the standard construction for practically all roads except those carrying the heaviest traffic. But present traffic conditions are different. The vehicles using the roads consist not only of horse drawn vehicles equipped with iron tires, but also of motor driven vehicles equipped with rubber tires. Moreover, these two dissimilar kinds are found in varying proportions. At present there is no standard type of construction. Roads or streets carry- ing light traffic can be satisfactorily paved with certain materials, those carrying a heavier traffic can be paved



MACADAM WAS THE STANDARD BEFORE THE AUTOMOBILE.

properly with certain other materials, and those carrying the heaviest traffic require still other kinds of pavements.

Considering these facts, the logical conclusion is that traffic is the chief factor in determining the type of con- struction to be adopted. It is also known that the two different types of vehicles now using the highways re- quire different surfaces. It may be in- ferred, therefore, that so long as the traffic is mixed, and mixed in varying proportions, a pavement that will be universally satisfactory will not be found unless the amount of one or the other of the two kinds of traffic be- comes small enough to be negligible. We can be certain that motor driven vehicles will never become negligible factors, so that the next step to be taken is to consider whether or not the ratio between motor driven and horse drawn vehicles will ever become so great as to eliminate the latter from consideration. If this does happen the situation will be similar to that before the advent of the automobile, and we shall have a traffic varying only in in- tensity. In that case some certain pavement may be evolved which will be as universally acceptable as was the water bound macadam pavement under former conditions.

Unless this change in traffic does come about it seems probable that the selection of the type of pavement to be put down will remain a problem which has to be solved for each particular road, having due regard to local consid- erations.

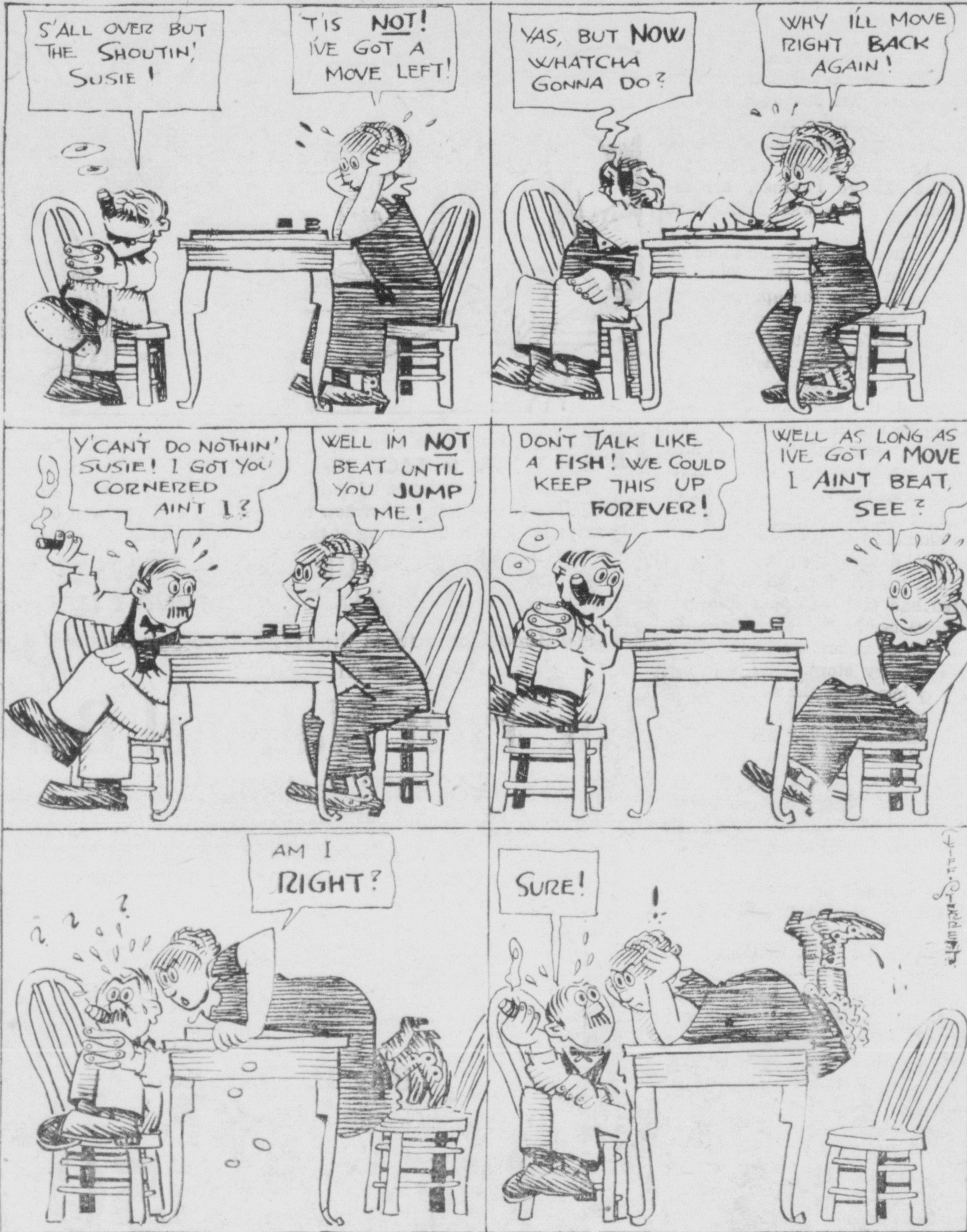
FOR UNIFORM ROAD LAWS.

American Bar and American Highway Associations Undertake Revision.

Through the co-operation of the American Bar association and the American Highway association the work of revising the road laws in different states has been undertaken with the object of codifying and sim- plifying them on a uniform basis. Many of the road laws are a century old, based on colonial legislation and are entirely out of use in modern traffic and conditions. Because of these ob- solete laws it is impossible to give the nation a network of improved high- ways, so a change must be made. The committee will urge upon the gov- ernors of the various states the neces- sity for legislative action and will pro- vide a plan for such procedure.

WHEN A MAN'S MARRIED

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The Oldershaw Mystery

Clever Lawyer Checkmates A Well Laid Plot

By CLARISSA MACKIE

"Harley & Rogers, Attorneys and Counselors at Law."

The gold lettered sign on the door gave no hint that the firm of young lawyers also engaged in the solving of mysteries, yet such was the case. In the beginning it had been a hobby to fill some of the too abundant leisure of an unknown law firm; now they had become well known as specialists in unraveling mysteries of a delicate nature.

The stenographer laid a card on Dick Harley's desk. "Mr. Samuel Oldershaw," read Dick wonderingly. "I will see him at once, Miss Brown," he said to the young woman.

Presently a stout man was ushered into the presence of the young lawyer and immediately sank breathlessly into a deep chair.

"I'm in trouble, and I've come to you for assistance," he said bluntly. "I understand that you undertake cases of a mysterious character."

"Occasionally such cases come our way, and we do not decline them," smiled Harley.

"This is a very delicate matter and concerns a member of my household. I have an only daughter, Beryl," re-



"THIS IS THE PLACE WHERE THE GEMS WERE HIDDEN," SAID MR. OLDERSHAW.

sumed Mr. Oldershaw. "My daughter is engaged to be married to a young man who is at present employed as my private secretary."

"Gray Denison is a fine chap and as nearly worthy of Beryl as any man that I know, and my daughter is my rarest possession." His pale gray eyes glowed with feeling as he spoke, and Harley nodded understandingly.

"Yet there disappeared from my private museum on the top floor of my house my entire collection of rare gems. The collection was priceless; there is not another like it in the world. Gray Denison had charge of it. No other person had access to the safe wherein it was secreted. No one else knew that the safe was there."

"When did you discover your loss?" asked Harley.

"This morning. I was entertaining an English friend, Sir Morgan Tilbury, himself an ardent collector of gems. I went to the safe—the cases containing the gems had disappeared. Denison expressed bewilderment at the discovery—declared that he had seen them the previous evening. That is all. Where are my gems?" asked Mr. Oldershaw bluntly.

Harley pondered thoughtfully. "The servants?" he questioned.

Oldershaw shook his head impatiently.

"Above suspicion. All of them have served me for years."

"What did Sir Morgan Tilbury say regarding your loss?"

"Of course he sympathized with my disappointment, but his time was limited. I had sold him a mummy which he had long desired. I'm not especially keen on mummies, and I have a number, and he was more interested in closing the transaction and making arrangements to have the mummy removed from the museum. He sails day after tomorrow."

"You have known him for a long time?"

"Off and on for a dozen years. He also is above suspicion. Suppose you accompany me home and look over the ground."

A half hour's swift ride brought them to the residence of Samuel Oldershaw.

An old negro butler admitted them, and, following Mr. Oldershaw's lead, Harley went up two flights of stairs to the museum, which was situated on the top floor of the house.

Mr. Oldershaw produced a key and unlocked a great steel plated door.

Dick Harley glanced around at the rich collection of pictures that graced the softly tinted walls, at the rare porcelains behind glass doors and the thousand and one objets d'art that Samuel Oldershaw had loved to gather about him.

"Where is your safe, Mr. Oldershaw?" asked Harley.

The millionaire smiled and crossed over to an ancient Jacobean chest that stood against the south wall. He bent over it, fumbled with the lock, and immediately the great piece of furniture swung away from the wall and disclosed an iron door in the wall. A key unlocked the outer door of the safe, and after he had twisted the combination an inner door opened, revealing shelves and drawers crowded with treasures.

One compartment, the entire width of the safe, was empty.

"This is the place where the gems were hidden," said Mr. Oldershaw, turning to the young lawyer. "They were removed from the tray, and the tray or drawer was concealed under the chest here."

"How many times has Sir Morgan Tilbury visited the museum?"

"Three times in the past week—the first time to renew his acquaintance with me, the second time to sound me regarding the purchase of the mummy and this morning to close the deal. He will send for the case this evening—he is anxious to have it boxed and sent aboard the ship."

"Did you find Sir Morgan changed in any way?"

Samuel Oldershaw started and clapped a hand on his knee.

"That's odd, Harley!" he exclaimed. "I did find him changed in an indelible way that I can hardly explain. He seemed a bit older for one thing, but that was quite natural, as I had not seen him for twelve years, but he appeared to be changed in other ways; his manners were coarsened, and he was decidedly off on many things relating to his especial hobby. I laid it to drink—certainly gave evidences of it—as well as to some mental affection. Surely he was not the same courtly gentleman I had known in London."

"Is he a rich man?" asked Harley.

"Yes, beyond dispute."

"Please point out to me the mummy which Sir Morgan has purchased," requested Harley.

Mr. Oldershaw led the way to the northwest corner of the room where the largest mummy case stood, a gorgeous mass of color against the monotone of the wall.

Mr. Oldershaw lifted a tiny hasp, and the door swung wide open on well oiled hinges. Inside was a smaller case, which opened at the millionaire's touch and revealed the shriveled form of a mummy.

Harley's keen eyes scanned the brown mummy with its stained wrappings. Then he scribbled something in his notebook. He tore out the leaf and inclosed it in an envelope.

"Please have this cablegram sent at once," he said. "I'll wait here until the reply comes back."

"But, my dear Harley, it may be hours—"

"Never mind; I will wait. Perhaps you will send me up a bite to eat," suggested Harley. "It is now 2 o'clock. I should have a reply before mid night."

"Very good, Mr. Harley. Evidently you know your business," said Mr. Oldershaw reluctantly. "If there is anything else I can do—"

Harley whispered a few words in his ear, and the millionaire went out, looking much dazed, but quite convinced that Harley was handling the case in a highly satisfactory manner.

Harley sat down and read page after page of dry scientific reviews. Apparently he read them, but never once did his gaze wander long from the mummy case in the corner.

At 6 o'clock the butler brought him a delicious dinner, which he ate under the white glare of the electric ceiling lights. Then more hours passed while he waited.

At 10 o'clock Mr. Oldershaw panted upstairs again.

"Well, Harley," he said expectantly. "Sir Morgan's men have come to take away the mummy case."

"Where is Sir Morgan?"

"They say he will come in later."

"Is he in the habit of appearing suddenly before you—or is he announced in the usual way?" was Harley's startling question.

"That's odd," cried Oldershaw, rubbing his hands nervously. "He called upon me yesterday, and while Amos, my butler, remembers admitting him he has not the slightest recollection of letting him out, although Amos was in the entrance hall all afternoon. And furthermore he does not remember admitting him this morning and even now protests that he hasn't seen him depart. I'm afraid Amos is getting old."

Harley smiled and asked another question, this time in a low tone:

"Have the special officers arrived?"

"Outside the door."

Mr. Oldershaw pulled aside some tapestries, and at Harley's quiet signal six men glided like shadows into the room and concealed themselves behind the tapestries.

"Amos has orders to bring my cable when it comes," asked Harley.

"At once. Shall I let Sir Morgan's men up now? I have no excuse for detaining them."

"Yes—and Mr. Oldershaw," Harley followed him to the steel door and whispered, "do not be surprised if you suddenly discover that Sir Morgan Tilbury is among us in the museum."

"What do you mean?"

"Only that he is concealed behind the mummy case and has been since his call yesterday afternoon. He will undoubtedly choose the proper moment and mingle with his men, trusting to the confusion to convince you that he has just arrived at the house."

"My God, Harley, what do you mean to insinuate?" asked Mr. Oldershaw breathlessly.

"Nothing more than—ah, here are the men!" Harley stepped back into the museum as a slender, dark eyed young

man came up the stairs, followed by several rough looking men in cloth caps and teamsters' clothing.

"I was just coming down, Denison," remarked Mr. Oldershaw, introducing the dark eyed young man to the lawyer detective. "Well, men, I hope you understand the handling of this mummy case. It's a very valuable thing and must be handled with great care."

The four teamsters stared curiously around the museum until Mr. Oldershaw led them to Sir Morgan's mummy.

"This is the case," Mr. Oldershaw was saying when suddenly the lights went out and there was a quick shuffling sound of feet. Denison leaped through the darkness and, placing his hand on a secret switch, lighted half a dozen emergency lights in the four corners of the room.

In the brief interval of darkness another person had been added to the seven men in the museum. A tall, middle-aged man in immaculate evening clothes smiled at Samuel Oldershaw. His side whiskers were iron gray, and his abundant hair was of the same mixture. His nose was prominent and his eyes small and close together. Sir Morgan Tilbury was not a handsome man nor an altogether prepossessing individual.

"Ah, my dear Oldershaw," he said heartily, "such a joke, don't you know! Just as I stepped in the door your lights went out! How are you—eh?" He put out a white hand, which Mr. Oldershaw grasped, while bewilderment overspread his mild countenance. He looked from the Englishman to the mummy case, which was undoubtedly moved from its position directly across the corner.

"Ha! Get to work there, men!" ordered the baronet sharply. "You're late enough as it is—sorry to trouble you at this hour, Mr. Oldershaw."

As the four workmen took hold of the mummy case Harley lifted his hand, and at the signal the six plain clothes men glided across the floor. Two of them grasped the unsuspecting baronet and slipped handcuffs on his white wrists, while the other four as speedily overcame the four workmen.

In the meantime Mr. Oldershaw protested vigorously against this ill treatment of his old friend, Sir Morgan Tilbury, while that exasperated individual hurled oaths at Harley and his assistants. Gray Denison stood apart, white and uncomprehending.

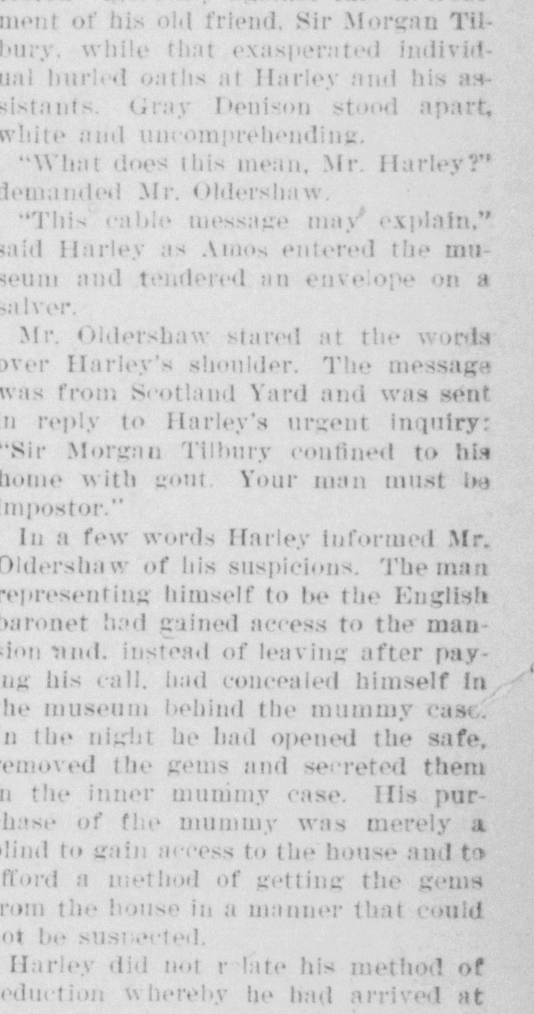
"What does this mean, Mr. Harley?" demanded Mr. Oldershaw.

"This cable message may explain," said Harley as Amos entered the museum and tendered an envelope on a salver.

Mr. Oldershaw stared at the words over Harley's shoulder. The message was from Scotland Yard and was sent in reply to Harley's urgent inquiry: "Sir Morgan Tilbury confined to his home with gout. Your man must be impostor."

In a few words Harley informed Mr. Oldershaw of his suspicions. The man representing himself to be the English baronet had gained access to the mansion and, instead of leaving after paying his call, had concealed himself in the museum behind the mummy case. In the night he had opened the safe, removed the gems and secreted them in the inner mummy case. His purchase of the mummy was merely a blind to gain access to the house and to afford a method of getting the gems from the house in a manner that could not be suspected.

Harley did not rate his method of deduction whereby he had arrived at



TWO OF THE DETECTIVES GRASPED THE UNSUSPECTING BARONET.

his solution of the puzzle, but he opened the outer and the inner mummy case, and from the bundle of gummy rags at the feet of the mummy he brought out a canvas bag containing the stolen gems.

While the police officials led the bogus baronet away, together with the workmen who were under suspicion of complicity in the crime, Mr. Oldershaw laid his hand on Harley's shoulder.

"Well done, Harley," he said warmly. "If you will come down to the library now Gray and I will give you a check."

The three went downstairs, Samuel Oldershaw's hand on the shoulder of Gray Denison, and Harley knew that the old man was trying to atone for his unjust suspicion of his future son-in-law.

And the check that Harley displayed to his partner the next day caused John Rogers' eyes to open wide.

The KITCHEN CUPBOARD

EAT RAISINS OFTEN.

LUNCHEON MENU.
Liver and Bacon.
Baked Sweet Potatoes.
Johnny cake.
Apples Stuffed With Raisins.
Cookies.
Tea.

THE amount of nourishment in raisins and their delicate flavor commend them as frequent ingredients in desserts. Some helpful hints along this line are given here.

Nice For Breakfast.

Apples Stuffed With Raisins.—Take large, perfect Greening apples, core and core, making the cavity in coring larger than usual. Prepare a stuffing of finely chopped, seeded raisins that have been thoroughly washed, a generous lump of butter and a little salt. Stuff the apples very compactly and sprinkle over all some sugar. Tie each apple in a clean linen cloth like an English plum pudding and cook two hours in boiling water. Then serve immediately, when very hot, with thick hard sauce or cream sauce.

Raisin Pie.—Remove the seed from a pound of fine raisins and stew them until tender in two cupsful of water. Add to them a cupful of sugar and a tablespoonful of molasses, the juice of one sweet orange and half its grated rind, the juice of one lemon and half its grated rind, two eggs beaten to a froth, a piece of butter the size of an egg and a generous thickening of well dried bread crumbs. Flavor with cinnamon and salt and bake in one or two crusts as preferred. When one crust is used, cover the top with meringue.

Wholesome Puddings.

Raisin Rice Pudding.—Boil the rice until tender. Then take one and one half cupfuls of the cooked rice, one quart milk, three eggs beaten light, four tablespoonfuls sugar, one tea spoonful vanilla and one cupful raisins. Put in a baking dish, grate a little nutmeg on top and bake until brown.

Raisin Bread Pudding.—Take a tablespoonful of sugar and half a tea spoonful of salt and mix them in a pint of creamy milk—it is richer to have cream—and seal to the boiling point. Instantly remove from the fire and pour it over a heaping pint of bread crumbs. Add butter the size of an English walnut and set aside in a covered dish for an hour. Then stir into the mixture a pound of raisins that have been placed to the oven for seven or eight minutes and become puffed and full, four stiff beaten eggs, the juice of half a lemon and a little nutmeg. Put in a large, well buttered bowl, cover with a buttered wax paper and then tie into a clean linen pudding cloth and boil for two hours. Serve with wine sauce.

Ana Thompson.

If you have Republican Advertising on your mind, you're right.

Spring Blood and System Cleaner.

During the winter months impurities accumulate, your blood becomes impure and thick, your kidneys, liver and bowels fail to work, causing so-called "Spring Fever." You feel tired, weak and lazy. Electric Bitters—the spring tonic and system cleanser—is what you need; they stimulate the kidneys, liver and bowels to healthy action, expel blood impurities and restore your health, strength and ambition. Electric Bitters makes you feel like new. Start a four weeks' treatment—it will put you in fine shape for your spring work. Guaranteed. All druggists. 50c and \$1.00 at H. H. Carter Drug Co., Seymour, Ind. Advertisement.

ADMITS LOOTING BIG STORE

Drygoods Firm Victim of Thefts by Trusted Employees.

Portland, Ore., March 9.—Alleged thefts amounting to about \$50,000 from the wholesale dry goods firm of Fleischer, Mayer & Co., by two trusted employees, were reported as a sequence to the arrest of seven persons. The standing of the prisoners range from prominent business men to alleged drug users.

Albert Howard, head salesman for thirty years, and Harry E. Estes, in charge of the receiving room for ten years, are accused of thefts. According to the police, Estes made a confession involving Howard, Albert Gevurts, a hotel proprietor, and E. G. Ford, head of an auction company, were arrested on a charge of receiving stolen goods. H. Glickman, a second hand dealer, was charged with conducting a "fence" for the disposal of the goods. Bob Leatherford and Jacob Joseph were held on the charge of having "rustled" business. All of the seven except Howard are said to have confessed.

Best Family Laxative.

Beware of constipation. Use Dr. King's New Life Pills and keep well. Mrs. Charles E. Smith, of West Franklin, Me., calls them "Our family laxative." Nothing better for adults or aged. Get them today, 25c. Recommended by H. H. Carter Drug Co., Seymour, Ind. Advertisement.

Just About.

Wife—John, I haven't a skirt fit to wear. Husband—Well, that's the style, isn't it?—Puck.

An Invitation.

He—I've half a mind to kiss you. She—Is the other half out of commission?—Boston Transcript.

Slow.

Jack—He ran through his wife's money in two years. Jill—What caused the delay?—Club Fellow.

Sincerity.

The greatest work has always gone hand in hand with the most fervent moral purpose.—Sidney Lanier.

JULIA MARLOWE

Popular Actress Reported Critically Ill in Hospital.



Baltimore, March 9.—Julia Marlowe, the actress, who recently was taken ill in Los Angeles, Cal., was operated upon Sunday for appendicitis at a hospital here. Her condition was said to be serious.

NEW KIND OF LIFE PRESERVER

Inventor Says It Will Sustain One a Week in Rough Seas.

As the result of a remarkable demonstration of a new sort of life preserver Representative J. M. Gudger, Jr., of North Carolina will ask the government to assign an expert to the task of looking into the possibilities of the device as an article which will minimize the dangers of sea travel. The inventor is J. W. Buchanan of Asheville, N. C. The preserver is in the form of a union suit and is fleece lined and vulcanized. W. J. Staples, with a preserver on, remained in the ice cold water of the Swannanoa river over an hour, while those who witnessed the demonstration shivered in the cold as they stood in two inches of snow.

The inventor claims that the suit will keep the wearer alive in the ocean for more than a week, regard less of the roughness of the waves or the temperature of the water. It has a compartment for the storage of food and drink of sufficient quantity to last a person a week.

Republican Want Ads. Pay.

THE REPUBLICAN

JAY C. SMITH, Editor and Publisher

Entered at the Seymour, Indiana,
Post-office as Second-class Matter.

DAILY.

One Year.....\$5.00
Six Months.....2.50
Three Months.....1.25
One Month......45
One Week......10

WEEKLY.

One Year in Advance.....\$1.00

MONDAY, MARCH 9, 1914.

The annual report of the First National Bank published Saturday shows the strong financial condition of this institution which now has more than \$800,000 assets. This bank has always been recognized as one of the strongest in southern Indiana and its present conservative management assures its continuance among the leading banks in this part of the state.

Condition Serious.

Mrs. C. C. Frey, of North Walnut street, is in a serious condition as a result of poisoning of the hand. About a week ago she scratched her finger on a pin or some other small, pointed object and several days later her hand began to swell. A trained nurse has been engaged to care for her. Her condition Sunday was quite critical but her physician believes that she is slightly improved today.

District Meeting.

The district meeting of the Pythian Sisters will be held in this city April 1, and the members of the Seymour Temple are making arrangements for a big meeting. Seymour is in the seventieth district and it includes several counties.

Sunday School Convention.

The churches of Seymour extend a hearty invitation to all the Sunday School workers of Jackson county to attend the convention at the German M. E. church March 18-19. Entertainment free. dw

Masonic Notice.

Regular meeting Seymour Chapter No. 85, tonight at 7:30. Work in M. M. and P. M. Degrees.

E. Massman, H. P.

Mush Roll 5c. All Grocers. m25d

FREE

ROGERS GUARANTEED SOLID
NICKEL SILVER WARE.

Read Carefully. It explains how by dealing with us, you can get any of the beautiful pieces or complete set of this handsome silverware, guaranteed to wear a life time.

Everytime you make a cash purchase in our store you will receive a cash coupon representing the amount of goods bought. When you have the required amount we will exchange them for your own selection of Rogers Solid Nickel Silverware, FREE.

The Seymour Tailors
"LADIES' FURNISHERS"

3rd and Chestnut Sts.

Special Prices

Ladies' and Men's
SHOES

\$5.00 Shoes\$3.98
\$4.50 Shoes\$3.49
\$4.00 Shoes\$3.29
\$3.50 Shoes\$2.89
\$3.00 Shoes\$2.29
\$2.50 Shoes\$1.98
\$2.00 Shoes\$1.49

Take Advantage of These Prices.
Big Bargains in Rubbers.

P. COLABUONO

CHICHESTER'S PILLS

THE DIAMOND BRAND
Ladies! Ask your Druggist for
Chichester's Diamond Brand
Pills in Red and Gold metal
boxes, sealed with Blue Ribbon.
Take no other. Buy of your
Druggist. Ask for CHICHESTER'S
DIAMOND BRAND PILLS, for 25
years a woman's best friend. Sold
SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE

ASK GOVERNOR TO
CALL OUT TROOPS

Vigo County Officials Predict Riots

at Terre Haute During

Robert's Trial.

DESIRE MORE PROTECTION

Bullets Fired into Judge Blanken-

baker's Home and More Trouble

is Expected.

By United Press.

Terre Haute, Ind., March 9.—Prosecutor Roach and Judge Fortune went to Indianapolis today to hold a conference with Governor Ralston about calling out the state troops next week during the trial of Mayor Robert, charged with election frauds. They insist that the situation is serious and they fear the city police force will not be able to handle the predicted serious situation. Several lives have been threatened, they assert.

Judge Blankenbaker's home was surrounded by a mob and a number of shots were fired into the room. Roach and Judge Fortune believe that riots will take place after the trial has started and believe the situation will be so grave as to warrant the call for the state troops. They will talk the matter over in detail with the state executive.

GOVERNOR LAUGHED AT IDEA
OF CALLING OUT TROOPSSaid Militia Would be Sent to Terre
Haute Only After a Thorough
Investigation of Condition.

By United Press.

Indianapolis, March 9.—Governor Ralston laughed at the idea of calling out the state troops during the trial of Mayor Robert's at Terre Haute next week when requested to do by Judge Fortune and Prosecuting Attorney Roach. He refused to consider the matter at the request of one man.

Governor Ralston said a call for the state militia was a serious matter and that it would require a serious investigation first. He made it known that he would not issue the call for the troops until the situation became so serious that the police and deputies at Terre Haute were unable to protect the lives and property of the citizens.

VALUATION MADE
OF B. & O. PROPERTY
(Continued from first page)

The 86 years it has been in existence. Under the programs of rehabilitation, some sections of the property have been rebuilt three or four times, and when the demands of traffic for facilities of greater capacity were met the tracks and bridges which had been replaced were abandoned.

In compiling the figures for the Commission, the valuation engineer will be required to list the tonnage of rail used on each mile of the system as originally laid and heavier rail put in the tracks since, also the number of cross-ties laid and renewed. The reports will describe likewise the early station buildings and other structures, as well as replacing structures and explain why it was necessary to make renewals.

Each article owned by the railroad will have its value reported to the commission, all equipment, machinery, tools and safety appliances, including the planing lathes and sledge hammers in the repair shops, lanterns used by trainmen, picks, shovels and wedges used by trackmen, coal buckets, stoves and umbrella racks in passenger stations; sign posts, whistle signs and every contrivance used in the many branches of the service.

Equipment now in use by the Baltimore and Ohio lines will have a fixed value upon it and the details of its cost and charges for depreciation will be set forth.

Property owned by the company but used for other than transportation will be reported under a separate heading. The financial history of the company and its subsidiaries will be embraced in the report, covering the details with respect to the issuance of stocks, bonds and other securities under the articles of incorporation and subsequently.

It is estimated that the final report of the Baltimore and Ohio lines to the Commission will consist of 7,000 and 8,000 documents, including maps, profiles, drawings, plans, estimated and tabulations.

The valuation board has begun its examinations and the work is being allotted to the members of the committees to pursue with the officers throughout the territory.

To Mr. Ultimate
Consumer.

This is an important message to you. When quality is lowered or prices raised you are expected to pay the bills.

But to a certain extent the remedy is in your hands. You do not have to accept an inferior brand of goods or to pay more than a fair market price—for your retailer carries advertised goods and these are "right" in quality and price. If they were not right, it would not pay continually to advertise them. Advertisements are dependable. See that you get them—and thus protect your self!

Knowledge is power. Keep posted as to what is being offered and as to what the prices are.

The advertising in this newspaper is at your service every day in the year. It is written to you and for you.

It contains the news that is of interest to your pocket-book.

It spreads the markets before you and brings the town's show-windows to your feet.

Read and profit—let some one else get the unadvertised inferior or over-priced goods and thus pay the penalty for not "keeping informed."

STATE'S MOST IMPORTANT
OPTION ELECTION IS HELD"Dry" Forces at Muncie Prepared to
Enforce Law and Prohibit
Illegal Voting.

(Bulletin)

By United Press.

Muncie, Ind., March 9.—An unusually heavy vote is being cast here today in the option election. Fifteen have been arrested for illegal voting and for speeding automobiles. There was much less trouble than expected.

By United Press.

Muncie, Ind., March 9.—Indiana's most important local option election of the year was in progress here today. The Drys asserted they expected to carry the election by a good majority. The Wets were saying little, but it was known that they conceded little advantage to the anti-liquor forces. The situation today is tense. Muncie has never had a liquor election not characterized by rioting, and the feeling between the saloon and anti-saloon factions has always been bitter.

Eleven of the twelve election inspectors today are Wet men, but the Drys prepared for this emergency when more than two weeks ago they began casting about for volunteers who would agree to go to the polls today ready for action. In case voters are challenged, and the inspectors are obdurate, they may come to a clash, but the watchers the Drys have chosen are men from the farms, and their exhibition of corn-fed brawn, bred in the open air over the plow handle, is expected amply to protect the interests of the Drys. If there is rioting at the polls it is practically certain the Drys will not get the worst of a hand-to-hand encounter.

Advertised List.

The following is a list of letters remaining in the postoffice at Seymour, Indiana, and if not called for within 14 days will be sent to the Dead Letter Office.

MEN.

Noble Clow.
Dr. V. L. Hodges.
D. W. Tiechte.

March 9, 1914.

EDWARD A. REMY,
Postmaster.

Witnesses at Trial.

E. A. Remy, J. H. Andrews, John Congdon, E. L. Hancock and Henry Hodapp went to Vernon today having been subpoenaed as witnesses in the Charles St. John case. The defendant is charged with larceny and the indictment was returned by the Decatur county grand jury several years ago. The case has been tried several times. It was tried once before in Jennings county.

Seymour Temperatures.

The following are the maximum and minimum temperatures as shown by the government thermometers at the Seymour volunteer weather observation station and reported by J. Thos. Hays, observer. The figures are for twenty-four hours ending at noon:

Max. Min.
March 9, 1914 44 24

Weather Indications.

Fair tonight and Tuesday. Rising temperature Tuesday.

Seymour Business College Phone 403.

WIFE AND AFFINITY FACE
TRIAL ON MURDER CHARGEMrs. Louise Van Keuren Accused of
Killing Her Husband When he
Attempted to Enter Room.

By United Press.

Chicago, March 9.—Charged with the murder of her husband, John B. Van Keuren, Mrs. Louise Van Keuren, a slender, light-haired woman of middle age, was placed on trial today with George Penrose, her alleged affiant, who was indicted as an accessory.

Van Keuren was shot and killed on the night of June 4, 1913 when he attempted to enter the apartment of his wife, from whom he was separated. His wife admitted, according to the police, that she fired the shot, but declared Van Keuren attempted to break in the door and she fired, thinking he was a burglar.

Penrose, alleged to have been intimate with Mrs. Van Keuren, admitted he was at the Van Keuren flat on the night of the shooting, but asserts that he left a few minutes before Van Keuren appeared. He denied that his relations with Mrs. Van Keuren had been improper and said he visited her flat to show her some hand-painted china she had admired in his jewelry store. His wife has stood by him since the shooting.

The state expects to show that Van Keuren suspected his wife and hired private detectives to watch her. On the night of the shooting, the state will allege, a detective told Van Keuren that Penrose was in the flat. Penrose, the state will assert, fled by a rear stairway when Van Keuren mounted the stairs and Mrs. Van Keuren then shot her husband.

GET TO THE CAUSE

Seymour People Are Learning the
Way.

There is but little peace or comfort for the man or woman with a bad back. The distress begins in early morning—keeps up throughout the day. It's hard to get out of bed, it's torture to stoop or straighten. Plasters and liniments may relieve, but cannot cure if the cause is inside—the kidneys. When suffering so, use Doan's Kidney Pills, the tested and proven kidney remedy, used in kidney troubles for over 50 years. Doan's Kidney Pills are recommended by thousands for just such cases. Proof of their effectiveness in the testimony of this Seymour resident.

Frank Franklin, 507 W. Jackson St., Seymour, Ind., says: "I had a severe pain in my back which hindered me from doing my work. If I was obliged to do any stooping or lifting, I was in misery. I knew that the trouble was caused by my kidneys, but did not know how to get relief until I heard of Doan's Kidney Pills. This remedy strengthened my kidneys and freed me from kidney trouble. I can recommend it highly."

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, New York, sole agents for the United States.

Remember the name—Doan's—and take no other.

Advertisement.

Warsaw Wants Library.

By United Press.

Warsaw, Ind., March 9.—With a strong demand here for a new library, it is believed that little difficulty will be experienced in forcing through the few formalities standing between the city and a petition for held to Andrew Carnegie. The city wants a library costing \$20,000. Before this can be done the school board must turn the old building over to the city council, the council must levy a library tax, and a library board must be appointed and a site procured.

Self-Reliant Home Doctors

is what women are called who all over this broad land make their annual collections of roots and herbs, and rely upon recipes which our pioneer mothers found dependable for different family ailments. In one of these recipes, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound had its origin and so successful has it proved that there is hardly a city, town or hamlet in America where some woman who has been restored to health by its use does not reside.

Advertisement.

Important.

All persons having empty ice cream pakers belonging to Seymour Ice Cream Co. please notify us at once, (phone 143) and our delivery wagon will be sent to your residence to remove them.

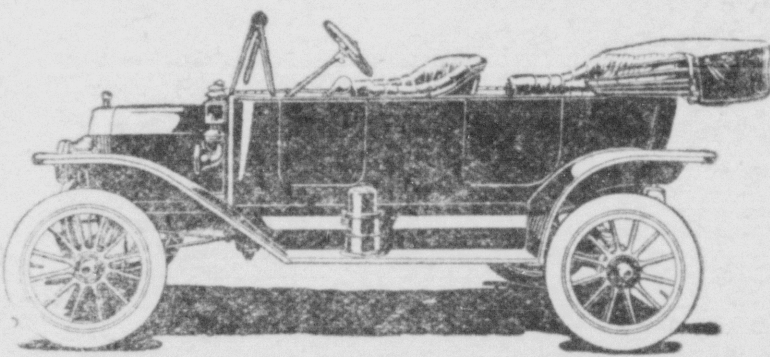
m10d Seymour Ice Cream Co.

Notice.

Gas and electric bills now ready at our office, 8 So. Chestnut street, 15th last day of discount on electric bill. Why wait until the last day to take your discount and perhaps forget it. We want you to have it—it's yours. m3dtf Interstate Public Service Co.

Madame, Talk This Over
with your husband

HOUSEHOLD expenses mount up. The wife, no matter how economical, is liable to LACK BUSINESS METHODS. Install business methods in your home by teaching your wife the simple ART OF BANKING. She will enjoy her new responsibility and you will be agreeably surprised to note the saving at the end of the month.

START YOUR WIFE WITH
A BANK ACCOUNT TODAY!A small depositor now is the large depositor of the future.
START NOW.The First National Bank
SEYMOUR, INDIANA.Buy It Because
It's a Better CarMODEL T
TOURING \$550
F. O. B. DetroitAsk for Catalogue and Interesting Ford Times
R. F. Buhner, 9 S. Chestnut St.The Country Store's Method
of Merchandising

Which was carefully studied out before we started on a strictly cash basis. No delivery system has proven a great success. We have built up the most extensive General Merchandise business in Southern Indiana and I could write pages upon how we have accomplished our aim but space will not permit. It is an acknowledged fact that we are the price makers of this section of the country every day in the week and every week in the year we have a store full of merchandise at Bargain Prices.

Argo Lump Starch, 3-5c boxes for..... 10c
Hoosier Lump Starch, best quality, 3lbs. for..... 10c
3 lb. size 15c quality fancy Red Tomatoes, 2 cans for..... 15c
2 lb. size 12 1/2c quality extra Standard Sugar Corn, 2 cans for..... 15c
Best quality No. 1 Galv Tubs 39c No. 2 size 45c No. 3 size..... 49c
Good quality canned Salmon, per can..... 8c
A good loose Coffee for lb..... 15c
Clark's O. N. T. Thread, spool..... 4c
Red Seal Lye, 3 cans for..... 25c
White Line Washing Powder, 3 boxes for..... 10c
Durham Duplex, 500 Model Safety Razors on sale this week for 25c
Search Light Matches, 2 boxes for..... 5c

RAY R. KEACH

East Second St., Seymour, Ind.

P. S.—Car load Woven Fencing and Nails just arrived. Get our prices. Car load best quality Non Hardening Salt just in. Low Prices.

BEST FOR THE HOME
STERLING MAZDA LAMPS
Also a Full Line of GAS MANTLES

Have Your Bicycle Cleaned and Repaired Now

W.A. Carter & Son

Agents for RACYCLE. Opposite Interurban Station

Advertise in The REPUBLICAN. It PAYS

THE-HUB

as special representative of the
Hahn Tailoring Co., Indianapolis,
and Ed. V. Price & Co., Chicago,
announces for Spring,
nineteen hundred and fourteen,
1000 beautiful patterns
and an army of skilled tailors at your service.
May we have your presence for at least a look through
these great lines?

Satisfaction in style,
fit and price
guaranteed.

PERSONAL.

James Marsh, of Reddington, was here today on business.
Miss Mary Manion was here from Brownstown this morning.
John Koop, of route No. 2, was here today on business.
James Burke of Washington, spent Sunday with his family here.
Maurice McDonald left Sunday for Clayborn, Texas to visit relatives.
Mrs. Joseph Harsh has gone to Wabash to visit relatives for several days.
Mrs. David Riley went to Cincinnati this morning to spend a few days.
Miss Hattie Watts, of Columbus, spent Sunday here with Miss Louise Aufderheide.
Mrs. Melvin Boone went to North Vernon this morning to spend the day with relatives.
Judge Swails, O. H. Montgomery, John M. Lewis attended court at Brownstown today.
Mrs. Rose Weddell returned home Saturday from an extended visit with her sister in Medora.
Miss Flora Youtsey returned Saturday from a three months' visit with relatives in Indianapolis.
Mrs. J. B. Thompson and daughter, Mrs. Effie McCormick spent Sunday with relatives in Brownstown.
Mrs. W. A. Laupus went to Jeffersonville Sunday to spend a few days with her sister, Miss Alma Seider.
Mrs. Charles Marley and son returned this morning from a week's visit with relatives in Mitchell.

Fred Kasting, who has been a patient at the Schneek hospital was able to be taken to his home Sunday.
Mrs. Ted Philpott left this morning for Bluffton, where she was called by the illness of her mother.
Clarence Weaver, traveling salesman for the L. C. Smith Typewriter Co., was in the city today on business.

Mrs. Wallace Sutton and children returned home today after spending Sunday with her parents at Milan.
William Raney of Carlton, Ky., is here on account of the serious illness of his sister, Mrs. J. C. Bush.
Alvin Orstadt and Miss Hilda Stahlhut, of Indianapolis spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Fred Orstadt.
Miss Bernice White returned Saturday from Greencastle where she has been visiting Miss Anna Shields.

Mrs. Wallace Sutton and daughter returned this morning from a visit over Sunday with relatives in Milan.

Mrs. Fred Klein of Columbus, is spending a few days with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Neimeyer.

Miss Elizabeth Niemeyer of Cincinnati, is visiting her sister, Miss Julia Niemeyer at the Schneek hospital.

Miss Madge Brown of Indianapolis came Saturday evening to spend Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Bush.

Mrs. Samuel Lockhart of Vallonia, was here this morning on her way home from a visit with her daughter in Indianapolis.

Charles Roemmel went to Martinsville this morning where he is employed by the Ebner Ice and Cold Storage Company.

Mrs. Ray R. Keach and daughters, Sarah and Dorothy, went to Vallonia this morning to visit a few days with Mr. and Mrs. Sim Turmail.

Mr. and Mrs. Lee Smith and daughter, of Chicago, arrived Sunday on account of the death of her mother, Mrs. Mary Steele.

Misses Effie and Ethel Smith went to Columbus Sunday afternoon to visit Mrs. John Krause, a patient in Dr. Roope's hospital there.

Mr. and Mrs. Carl Boetcher and children of Indianapolis, were called here Sunday on account of the sickness and death of her mother, Mrs. Mary Steele.

William Williamson, who has been spending a week here with his wife, returned to West Clinton this morning where he is employed on the Southeastern.

Mrs. Henry Kattman of Brownstown, was here today on her way home from Crothersville, where she has been on account of the illness of her mother.

Mrs. Pauline Custis returned to her home in Washington Court House, O., this morning after spending the past week with her sister, Mrs. W. H. Howe.

W. W. Eagleston returned this afternoon from Martinsville, where he has been taking treatment at the Sanitarium there. Mrs. Eagleston went to Martinsville to accompany him home.

Mr. and Mrs. Hugo Kerkhof and daughter, Harriet, came Saturday afternoon from Indianapolis to spend a few days with Miss Faye Holmes and Mrs. Mary Paul. Mr. Kerkhof returned Sunday evening and Mrs. Kerkhof and daughter will remain for several days.

FORMER SEYMOUR MAN TO SERVE TERM FOR LARCENY

Byron Murphy Sentenced to From Two to Fourteen Years in Davless Circuit Court.

The following is taken from the Washington Democrat and concerns a former Seymour resident:

Byron Murphy, thirty-nine years old, son of J. B. Murphy of West Main street, is in jail and will be taken to the state prison at Michigan City, Monday by Sheriff Harmon to serve a term of one to fourteen years for larceny.

Murphy was sentenced at the November term of court after he had entered a plea of guilty to a charge of larceny, which grew out of the theft of a quantity of copper wire from the B. & O. Southwestern Railroad Company. Three other men who were connected with the robbery, stood trial and were acquitted. Acting on a petition of 125 prominent men of Washington, Judge J. W. Ogdon suspended Murphy's sentence and he was allowed to go free.

Murphy continued to live here for a short time and then moved to Indianapolis. Occasional complaints of his conduct reached the ears of Judge J. W. Ogdon and a short time ago Judge Ogdon issued a bench warrant for his arrest, the warrant having been sent to Indianapolis. The entry on the criminal docket says that Murphy failed to make reports to the prison authorities concerning his conduct. The Indianapolis officers failed to locate Murphy and the warrant for his arrest was returned to this city, with a request for further details.

It was learned that Murphy had returned to this city and was employed at the ice plant. Another bench warrant was issued this morning and Murphy was arrested at the ice plant where he was engaged in shoveling coal. He was taken before Judge Ogdon who revoked the suspension of his former sentence and ordered that he be taken to Michigan City to serve his term of from one to fourteen years. Murphy will be taken to prison Monday. At present he is confined in the county jail.

Special M. E. Services.

Dr. D. L. Thomas, pastor of the First M. E. church, announced at the Sunday services that a series of special meetings will be held at the church beginning April 1 and continuing each night, except Saturday, until Easter. Quite a number signified their intention of joining the congregation Easter Sunday and the meetings are arranged as preparatory services for them and also for the members of the congregation.

Cars Derailed.

The B. & O. Southwestern relief train was called to Lovett Sunday afternoon where two cars on freight No. 99 were derailed on a passing track. The accident was due to the cars jumping the switch point. The cars were loaded with coal but no damage was done. The main track was not blocked and there was no delay of any of the other trains.

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NO. 2—Because we hold our business integrity as the first essential. Closely following is our principle of extreme care and exactness in our methods. Hence we can safely say that at no place do you come nearer receiving the real worth of your money than when trading with us. A package has never left our store which was to our knowledge, short in weight, count or measure. Exactness is our hobby, and it gives you a feeling of satisfaction when you order from us.

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Mackerel 10c, 3 for.....25c
Brick Cod Fish 10c, 3 for.....25c
Fish Flake, can.....10c
Shredded Cod Fish, package.....10c
Lake Herring, pail.....45c

Strawberries, New Tomatoes, Rhubarb, Cauliflower, Lettuce, Celery.

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\$10.00 is \$0.20 \$50.00 is \$1.00
25.00 is .50 100.00 is 2.00
40.00 is .80 250.00 is 5.00

Small charge for papers.
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They Wear Like Iron

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17 North Chestnut Street

YOUR Watch or Clock
Can be Made to Keep Time
Let us Prove It
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Sunday School Reports.

	Att.	Col.
Methodist	255	\$6.59
Baptist	243	13.88
Christian	133	7.24
German M. E.	125	2.72
Nazarene	79	5.41
Woodstock	72	3.64
Mission	29	.59
Second Baptist	7	.50
Total	943	\$40.57

Pleaded Guilty.

Jack Brown pleaded guilty in Justice of Peace Congdon's court Saturday to a charge of assault and battery on Coma Davis, who was formerly engaged in the practice of law in this city. The trouble is said to have resulted at Maumee Thursday and was the outcome of a dispute concerning the primary. Brown was fined \$1 and costs.

Easter Supper Announcement.

On April 13 the ladies of the St. Paul Evangelical church, will give their annual Easter supper. Don't forget the date, April 13.

Mrs. Harry Findley, Chairman.
m9-14d-12w

Scraple Roll 10c. All Grocers.

SEYMOUR MARKET.

Wheat	92c
New Corn	60c
Straw, wheat, ton.....	7.00
Straw, oats, ton.....	8.00
Hay, timothy, loose.....	\$16@19
Hay, timothy, baled.....	\$16@18
Hay, clover, ton.....	\$14@16

POULTRY.

Hens, per pound.....	12c
Springs, per pound.....	10c
Guineas, apiece	25c
Ducks, per pound.....	10c
Geese, per pound.....	8c
Old roosters, per pound.....	7c
Turkeys, per pound.....	16c
Old Toms, per pound.....	12c
Pigeons, per dozen.....	75c
Eggs, per dozen.....	22c
Butter, per pound.....	15c

HOGS.

Top	\$8-\$8.45
Light	\$7.75-\$8.25

CATTLE.

Butcher cattle	\$7@8
Veal calves, per lb.....	\$6-\$7

SHEEP.

Best	\$5
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Preliminary Announcement

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For Spring and Summer 1914

We have on display a magnificent array of pure woollens—75 patterns from the Huddlefield and Belfast Mills of England and Ireland. A superb showing of the looms latest masterpieces.

Prices range from \$15 to \$35. A perfect fit guaranteed.

Thomas Clothing Co.

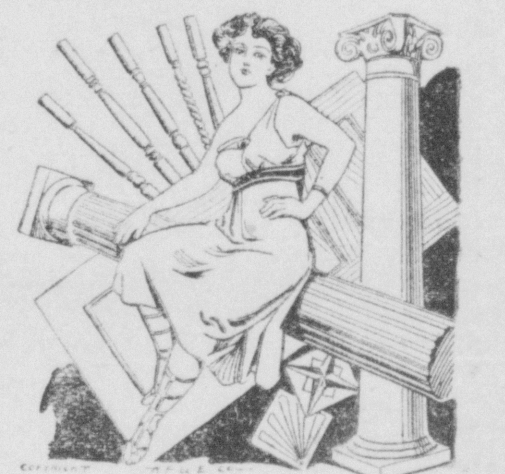
BETTER SERVICE



How much money have you paid out for slate and dirt—something that you did not include in your order for coal? If you could figure it up, we are certain the results would amaze you. Why not get what you want—an honest ton of honest coal by having us fill your requirements.

Raymond City at \$4.25 Per Ton.

EBNER ICE & COLD STORAGE CO.
COAL AND ICE
PHONE No. 4.



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is "good, first quality lumber, free from knots, cracks and imperfections," kiln dried and properly seasoned. No matter what kind of a house you build lumber must of necessity be used in the greater part of it. So the better the lumber the better the house. This is one great reason why it should be supplied by Seymour Planning Mill Co. Their lumber is always of the best grade and furnished according to contract.

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Lumber, Shingles, Lath, Sash, Doors and Blinds.

High Grade Mill Work

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CITY PLANNING ASPIRATIONS

Create Public Ideals of Civic Order.

ENCOURAGE CO-OPERATION.

Results in Town Improvement Can Be Accomplished Only by Community Effort—Nothing Should Be Neglected Which Affects the Life of the People.

By EDWARD H. BENNETT.

The object of a city plan is:

To stimulate the people as a whole to a realization of the advantages of civic betterment.

To create in the public mind ideals of civic order and convenience.

To encourage co-operation among various civic bodies and groups of individuals to achieve results which can be accomplished only by community effort.

The plan itself should embody:

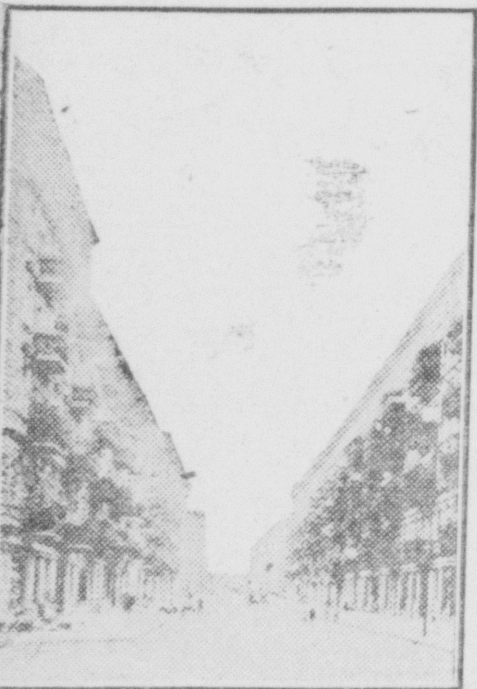
The study and the record of the main considerations upon which the well being of the community is dependent. Nothing should be neglected which affects the life of the people of any class or age, whether at work or at play, and the subject should be presented in such a form as to make the most direct and convincing appeal to those for whom the work is undertaken.

The interdependence of all the elements which go to make up a city must be realized. The physical aspects of the city should be the embodiment of the ideas of the community, and conversely that city plan will be best which best expresses the ideas and aspirations of the people and which provides for the very best conditions of living for every class in the community.

The most important consideration of the city plan and one to which everything practically leads in the end is the street system. To the streets relate all circulation but that of the railroads. The street system includes:

Vehicle traffic.
Pedestrian traffic.
Traction—Surface, subway and overhead.
Drainage and conduits of gas, electricity, telephone, telegraph, etc.

And on the disposition, width and treatment of the streets depends the livable character of the city—its air,



ON THE STREETS DEPENDS THE LIVABLE CHARACTER OF THE CITY.

light and even temperature. Seen in the large, the streets are the corridors of the districts they penetrate. The mere fact of opening up the many passages throughout the city and connecting them with wide streets and parkways removes the stagnation from them, letting in the light and air, and aids the movement of its life. With this is coupled a consideration of the development of the street congestion which is encountered.

Coupled with the street problems is the problem of the river—its frontages and bridges. What can be more demoralizing than the influence of the disorderly conditions of the Chicago river? And yet this sight affects 30 to 40 per cent of the population daily. These same people are affected at the rush hour by the confusion and congestion in the struggle to reach the elevated stations, the street cars and the railroad stations. At the end of a day of toil what but demoralizing can be the influence of these conditions?

Many similar examples of lack of order may be cited. These are typical and are applicable not only to the main center, but in a less degree also to the subcenters and are basic conditions underlying the study in city planning in its constructive sense.

The limits of occupancy of territory by the railroads for purely railroad purposes are suggested.

The advantages resulting from this study is obvious, since to a large extent the location of the railroads in and surrounding a city determines the location of the zone of industry. Study of the growth of cities has shown that where many railroads radiate from the city in different directions the triangular shaped areas lying between them for a considerable distance out from the center of the city are reduced to a low level of utility, even though they may have comparatively high value in the real estate market. This leads to the use of this market in an intensive and wretched manner, and it is in these pockets we find the worst tenements and slums.

REDUCE CONGESTION.

There are commercial and industrial interests which, blinded by the privileges of the present, fail to see the advantages of the golden era of the future. These interests, therefore, while yielding to the growing demand for city planning, adhere to the antiquated ideals and methods which have been so well expressed in Paris and Berlin and which are based wholly on the principle of workaday commercialism and industrial profits rather than upon the principles of human efficiency and social progress. "Nickel" policies in transit development, such as we frequently encounter among our public corporations, boulevard and parkway developments, the main function of which is the increase in real estate values that benefit the few, the construction of costly public buildings to impress the strangers and benefit the grafting contractors, do not constitute city planning.

Unless we realize the importance of reducing congestion, distributing adequately and equitably the advantages of parks, playgrounds, social and educational centers, give easy and cheap access to the opportunities for employment to the people as a whole, this country will be developing slums and their products—poverty, immorality, crime, disease and death.—Dr. Carol Aronovici.

WHAT "BOOSTING" DOES.

Good Deal Comes From Faith In One's Own Town.

To make money in your own community you need faith in that community. If you haven't got that faith you'd better move out, says John M. Oskison in the Chicago News.

In my youth I went to school in a little town which was said to have a population of 3,500. About four or five new houses a year were put up, and about every five years a little mill, a steam laundry or a small private school would be erected. The town grew so slowly that everybody began to believe that it wasn't growing at all.

Then Brown, who ran a harness and saddle shop, started out to see if he couldn't stimulate a booster spirit. I used to hear his first faint blasts of celebration of that little town's possibilities and see the amused smiles on the faces of those business people he talked with. It seemed to me a hopeless task Brown had undertaken.

But Brown had faith enough in the town to keep on and to put up as much money as he could raise to help bring other mills and industries. By the time I left that town to go to college it had become almost popular to boost.

Last fall I dropped into the old place, and I had a talk with Brown. Long ago, through his capacity for waking the sleeping faith of men, Brown had risen out of his harness and saddle shop and was a factor in a great industry which had been developed since I went away to college. The town itself was changed. The new blood brought in by Brown and his crowd of boosters had been good for it.

It isn't a metropolis yet, not by a long way, but it gives you the impression of a place confident of its future. Its property owners are hanging to their holdings and paying the rather high taxes, due to big expenditures for street and sewer improvements, with an air which says, "You may think I'm stung, but you just wait until we have quite recovered from the temporary slump!"

It is true that the town is in a slump. Not even Brown will attempt to deny it. But it is just as certain as anything economic can be that Brown and his regiment of believers in the town's future will haul it out of the slump. And in doing it don't forget that Brown and the other believers will make a handsome profit.

You can make your faith in your community pay.

Playgrounds in 1913.

Industrial work, study classes, debating, gardening, dramatics, music, motion pictures, dancing, skating, swimming, story telling—these are among the activities which have characterized playgrounds and recreation centers during the past year. In at least seventy cities supervised playgrounds were opened for the first time. Altogether 642 American cities were active in developing and maintaining playgrounds and recreation centers, an increase of 100 during the year. In 342 of these there was regular paid supervision. In fifteen cities streets were set aside for play, and in ninety-six cities coasting was permitted on certain streets. These are some of the interesting facts of the recreation census for the year ending Nov. 1, 1913, completed by the Playground and Recreation Association of America.

For Better Conditions.

A state commission on the distribution of population is provided for in a bill which has been introduced in the New York legislature. The commission would be composed of sixteen members.

The bill, it was said, was prompted by the great number of unemployed crowded into New York city this winter. General uplift, the betterment of country life and housing conditions in small towns and villages are to be the principal objects of the proposed commission, the members of which are to serve without compensation.

THE GRANGE

Conducted by
J. W. DARROW, Chatham, N. Y.,
Editor of the New York State Grange
Review

CONSTRUCTIVE WORK.

Massachusetts State Grange Has Outlined Commendable Activities.

By J. W. DARROW.

The lecturer of the Massachusetts state grange, Mrs. George S. Ladd, is planning some constructive work for the subordinate granges of the state for the present year. So important does this work seem to be that I would like to have granges in all states consider the lines of work marked out by Mrs. Ladd and of their own accord adopt such of her suggestions as may be of local application.

First is the improvement of the farmers' homes. The lecturer argues that improvement in the home enhances our respect for it and for ourselves and its attractiveness will have something to do with retaining the boys and girls. The state grange offers a week's trip to Washington to the farmer's wife who shall show in a written report to the executive committee of the state grange the most helpful way of managing the farm home as to comfort, convenience, economy and pleasure, with a statement as to the way the results were obtained.

Second.—Increasing the attendance and support of the church. This is a new idea to most grange workers, but is an important consideration, nevertheless. The church and the grange can and should work together. Massachusetts granges will set apart one Sunday as Church Rally day, with a view to increasing the attendance of grange members at church, and for the granges showing the largest per cent of church attendance according to membership during the year certain valuable prizes are to be awarded.

Third.—There will be an effort to increase the efficiency of the rural schools. A bill will be introduced in the legislature this winter for state aid for the teaching of the practical arts in the public schools in the small towns of less than \$1,000,000 valuation. There are 110 such towns in Massachusetts. The granges of this state will be asked to support the bill.

Fourth.—The local development of agriculture. One or two meetings will be held early in the spring, which will be devoted to the discussion of the agriculture of the locality, as to best crops to raise, best seed, fertilizer, method of cultivation and the marketing of the crops. To stimulate an interest in this work among the young people the state grange offers to the young man and the young woman under eighteen years of age each a week's trip to Washington. The young man is to show by results in a written report what can be done, taking into consideration location, cultivation and selection of crops, from a half acre of land. The work and management of operations must be done by the competitor, and he must keep an itemized account of all expenses and state results attained. The young woman must "do likewise" with poultry, fruit, flowers, bees or any other line of farm work she may select.

The fifth endeavor must be to increase attendance on grange meetings, for which two valuable prizes are offered, and the sixth is to make a study of the state's possibilities and resources with "Massachusetts quality" as the motto and the standard by which every grange endeavor is to be measured.

Here is an outline of some constructive work which, as said before, should bring results. The inactive grange is likely soon to be in the dormant class. The grange that serves its community best serves itself best and proves that it has a reason for being.—Rural New Yorker.

Prosperous County Grange.

Jefferson county—a small grange state in itself—reports a total membership of 7,856 in the thirty-three granges of the county. This is a fine showing. This membership entitled the county to twenty-one delegates at the session of the state grange at Poughkeepsie. Pamela grange leads all in membership with 513 on its rolls. At the annual meeting the work of State Master Vary, who hails from Watertown, was highly commended, and his election as overseer of the national grange was looked upon with pleasure. The grange commended the work of the county farm bureau, of which F. E. Robertson is the capable manager, and recommended the appointment of a committee to co-operate with the county agents in arranging for a corn show for next year. C. M. Pierce, W. P. Jones and R. H. Ganter were appointed a committee to "devise a plan of providing more uniformity in fixing the rate of taxation for school purposes and to report to the next quarterly meeting of the grange."

Real Grange Enterprise.

This significant item appeared in a local newspaper in one of the small towns of Massachusetts: "The third grange fountain arrived in town Saturday and was put in place at the end of the common. The fountain is of handsome design and will add to the attractiveness of the grounds. The cost of the fountain is about \$150 and will be paid for out of the grange treasury." The item is of interest for two or three reasons, and one is that it shows one excellent form of grange enterprise. It also shows community interest, and this is certainly one of the most praiseworthy activities of any grange. It also shows that the people believe in kindness to dumb animals.

WHERE ZIGZAG ROADS ARE BEST

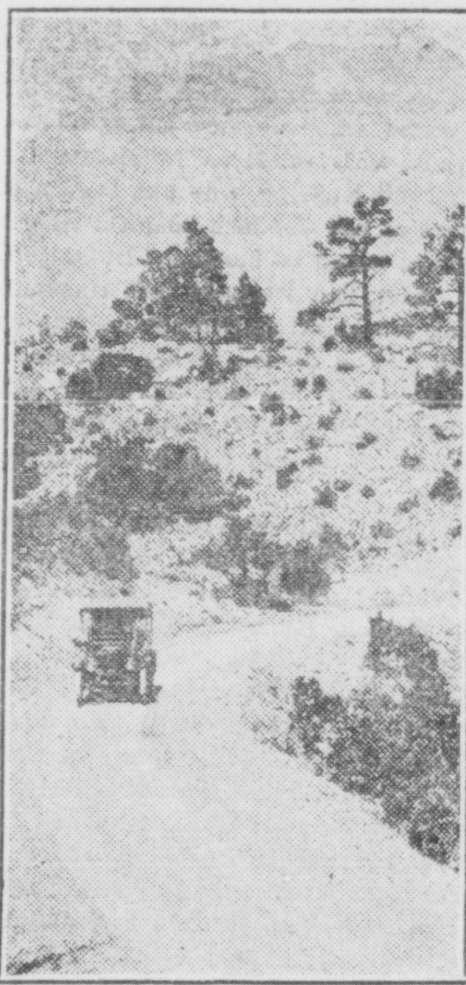
Advice From Department of Agriculture.

CUT OUT STEEP GRADES.

The Department Advises Avoidance of Elevations on the Highways, Even at the Expense of Some Tillable Land. The Longest Way Around May Be the Shortest Way Home.

The average life of horses and automobiles may be increased and the cost of hauling reduced, according to the office of roads of the department of agriculture, by relocating many old roads and the more scientific laying out of new ones. The natural tendency in road building is to build a straight road, whether it goes over steep grades or hills or not, and pulling over these grades naturally adds to the wear and tear on horses and vehicles.

The doctrine of the office of roads is that the longest way around may often be the shortest and most economical



EXAMPLE OF A ZIGZAG ROAD.

way home and that frequently by building a highway around a hill or grade but little appreciable distance is added, and this is more than offset by the reduced strain of hauling.

The chief drawback from the farmer's point of view is that the laying out of roads on this principle of avoiding grades necessitates in some cases running the road through good farm lands or orchards or pastures instead of going around the farm line and building the road through old, worn-out fields and over rocky knolls. This of course must raise a question in the mind of the individual landowner as to whether the cutting up of his property by a road yields him individual advantages and so benefits his community as to offset the use of such land for a road or to overcome the inconvenience of having his land divided.

In this connection the office of roads points out that the running of a road and the resulting traffic through a good farm, where there are good sheep, cattle, horses, grain, fruit or vegetables, have a certain advertising value and in many instances make the land more valuable. In other cases the importance of such a level road to the community is so great that it might well repay those using the road to give the farmer the equivalent in land equally good in place of what he has sacrificed to the common welfare.

At any rate, the office of roads is now taking special pains to make clear the economic advantage of avoiding steep grades in the roads, even at some sacrifice of better land. Investigation shows that the laying of such roads over hills has resulted more from attention to the preservation of farm lines than from scientific attention to the problem of road building.

According to the testimony of farmers consulted, where a horse might be able to pull 4,000 pounds on a level road it would have difficulty in pulling 3,000 pounds up a steep hill. The size of the load, therefore, tends to be measured by the grade of the largest hill on the road to market. In a number of cases actual experiment shows that the relocating of roads around hills has been accomplished either with no addition in road length in some instances and with the adding of only a few feet to the highway in others. The office knows of no case where a properly relocated road which has cut out grades has led to any question as to its material reduction of hauling costs.

Bad Roads Are Costly.

Practically everything we eat must travel over a public road once and sometimes twice before we get it, and yet some people still contend that bad roads have nothing to do with the high cost of living.

Crop Improvement

The Lever Bill Provides for Money for Farm Bureaus in your State. Ask for it.

SEED GRAIN.

Profit in Cleaning and Treating for Smut—Work for Neighborhood Clubs.

By A. D. Wilson, State Leader (Minn.) [National Crop Improvement Service.]

There is no work on the farm that offers prospect of greater remuneration than that expended in intelligent grading and treating seed grain. It is but a small task compared to other operations on the farm and amounts to but very little in cost per acre, but the results are usually very marked. It is quite probable that a considerable portion of the increased yields secured by some farmers is due simply to the fact that they have had better, cleaner seed.

No Decided Differences.

In traveling through the country, one does not, as a rule, observe great difference in methods of plowing, harrowing and sowing grain crops. Neither does he find great difference in methods of harvesting and threshing. Yet there is usually a marked difference between the yields on the best farms and the yields on the poorer farms. As stated above, a part of this can be attributed to the difference in seed. The fact remains, however, that but a comparatively few farmers do carefully clean and grade their seed. Many have not the proper cleaning machinery with which to do a first-class job. Others are not entirely familiar with the operation of their machines. With a good fanning mill that will clean and grade grain by weight, as well as by size of kernel, good, clean seed grain can be selected from an average sample simply by running through the fanning mill, and the same process will enable one to secure for seed the heaviest and plumpest kernels. We have no hesitation in saying that if 10 per cent of the best part of the grain was saved for seed each year, the average yield of grain in the state might be increased from 10 to 30 per cent, at a cost of a very few cents per acre.

Treatment for Smut.

Year after year smut appears in the state and causes great loss. There is no reason for this if the seed is properly treated. Formaldehyde, which is the material commonly used for treating grain for smut, may be purchased at any drug store at a very moderate price. One pint of formaldehyde in forty gallons of water will make a solution that will kill all smut spores with which it comes in contact. The solution may be applied to the grain by sprinkling, by dipping the grain or by running the grain through a smut cleaner. The machines for treating grain for smut make it necessary for all grain to pass through the solution. On this account it is almost impossible to get any kernels through that do not come in contact with the solution. To make the treatment thorough it is necessary to treat the grain box on the drill, the sacks and the bins in which the seed grain is to be handled after it is treated.

If the grain cannot be seeded soon after it has been treated it should be shoveled over to allow it to dry out without heating. Grain that has been treated may be fed without danger. It is almost universally true that seed grain that has been treated for smut yields better than grain not treated. One reason is that grain which is planted promptly after being treated will germinate more quickly because of the presence of moisture. Another reason is that the smut is prevented, which allows every kernel to produce a healthy plant. A third probable reason is that the formaldehyde may have some influence in checking some of the other plant diseases which are known to affect grain crops.

TREAT STOCK RIGHT

Kind treatment makes sleek animals. Some horses have more sense than their owner.

A good dairy cow is the most profitable manufacturing plant on the farm.

CLEARING AWAY THE TRASH

Pettis County Home-Makers, Auxiliary to Farm Bureau, Are Deeply Interested.

[National Crop Improvement Service.]

Sedalia, Mo., Democrat: The Pettis County Home-Makers' Conference has taken up the matter of beautifying the farmyards and roadsides. The first step necessary is to clear them of trash, and they are trying to reach a means to stop dumping of tin cans and other rubbish along the roadsides and the hauling of poultry house refuse onto adjoining lands.

From general discussion it is found that all roadsides are abused in this way; it not being confined to any particular location. There is no advantage in changing the dumping ground from place to place. The only thing to do is to provide a means of destroying the refuse instead of distributing it.

The Home-Makers' Conference of Pettis County urge that immediate steps be taken to establish an incineration as many other and even smaller cities than Sedalia are doing.

FORMALDEHYDE FOR SMUT

Easy Method of Treating Oats, Barley and Wheat—Cement Floor the Best Place.

[National Crop Improvement Service.]

Not only wheat, but oats and barley, can be kept free from smut, at least from stinking smut, by what grain farmers call the "formaldehyde treatment." This treatment has been widely talked about in the last few years, and where formaldehyde of proper strength is used there are practically no failures. Such failures as have resulted have been because the farmer did not insist upon getting 37½ per cent formaldehyde. The local druggist may not necessarily be dishonest, but only careless, and for this reason the purchaser should absolutely insist on getting a guaranteed formaldehyde, of at least 37½ per cent strength, in sealed bottles. Where a large amount of grain is to be tested it is well to purchase this material in sealed packages. A gallon size is a good quantity for farm use. One pound of formaldehyde of 37½ per cent strength, mixed with forty gallons of water, will treat forty bushels of small grains. The method of operation is as follows:

How to Make a Shoveling Floor.

The grain should be spread out on a smooth, hard and clean floor, preferably one which can be disinfected. For this reason a cement dairy barn floor, or other concrete floor, has superior advantages over other materials, because it can be disinfected with a small quantity of the formaldehyde. It is very easy to shovel grain on such a floor. There is no chance of loss of grain or formaldehyde through the cracks, in a cement floor.

It may be of interest to the grain farmers to know how a cement or concrete floor can be easily constructed. Such a floor should be at least six inches thick. What is known as a 1:2:3 mix would be the best, particularly for a floor for a dairy barn or horse barn, where a good deal of tramping might reasonably be expected. A 1:2:3 mix means a mixture of one part of Portland cement to two parts of clean, coarse sand (up to ¼ of an inch in size) and three parts of gravel or crushed stone (ranging in size from ¼ to 1 inch). Such a floor can be built by the farmer and his hands at a cost of from four to eight cents per square foot. Such a floor will always be economical, permanent, sanitary and rat proof. When such a concrete floor is built in the granary (the most practical place for such construction) not only will the grain keep better, but it will be absolutely protected against all attacks from rats and other rodents. Contrary to popular belief, grain will keep perfectly on a concrete floor, if it is laid six or seven inches above grade. The low cost of the cement floor is a big factor in its favor.

Cost of Formaldehyde.

The cost of the formaldehyde treatment amounts to only eight or ten cents per acre, and even if the cost were much higher it would well pay the farmer to treat all of his grain for smut. This needs no particular argument among progressive farmers. The method of treating the grain is as follows:

Pile the grain to be treated on the cement floor. Use ordinary sprinkling can. If you have a small sprayer such as is used in whitewashing, that is a good implement to use. The solution should be sprayed over the grain by one man while another keeps continually turning the grain over with a rake or shovel. After all the grain is thoroughly dampened, canvas or a covering of some kind should be placed over the grain so that the formaldehyde gas will not evaporate too quickly. This should be left over night and in the morning the grain will be dry enough to use in the drill.

On the J. J. Hill farm near Crookston, Minn., all the grain and the potatoes are treated with formaldehyde before being planted. As this farm is the largest in the world, containing over 33,000 acres, every acre of which is tilled, the average farmer can conclude that what is economical for J. J. Hill is certainly economical for him also.

ALFALFA A SOIL BUILDER

The great virtue of alfalfa is its ability to increase the nitrogen content of the soil. About 77 per cent of the air is nitrogen. It is estimated that there are 35,000 tons over every acre of land, worth, at the present rate of 18 cents a pound, over \$12,000,000, if it could be used. It is taken out of the air into the soil by very minute plants called bacteria, which live in the little nodules found on the alfalfa roots. It takes about 25,000 bacteria to measure an inch.

They take the nitrogen from the air and use it in their life processes and then give it up to the alfalfa plant in another form. Alfalfa plants remove a large amount of nitrogen from the soil, but the bacteria collect such that a portion is left for other plants that follow.

If the soil is too wet, the bacteria cannot work, and if too hard, the air containing the nitrogen can not get to them.

All plants which have the ability to add nitrogen to the soil, like alfalfa, are called legumes. Some legumes closely related to alfalfa are sweet, red and white clover; some more distantly related are beans and peas.—D. W. Frear, Colorado Agricultural College.

The Hollow of Her Hand

By
GEORGE BARR
MCCUTCHEON

Author of "Gaustrak"
"Trust in King," etc.

Illustrations by Ellsworth Young

Copyright, 1912, by George Barr McCutcheon

Mrs. Wrangall marveled. "Not so bad as that!" And she was a murderer, a wanton!

"You are hungry. You must be famished."

"No, I am not hungry. I have not thought of food." She said it in such a way that the other knew what her whole mind had been given over to since the night before.

A fresh impulse seized her. "You shall have food and a place where you can sleep—and rest," she said. "Now please don't say anything more. I do not want to know too much. The least you say tonight, the better for—both of us."

With that she devoted all of her attention to the car, increasing the speed considerably. Far ahead she could see twinkling, will-o'-the-wisp lights, the first signs of thickly populated districts. They were still eight or ten miles from the outskirts of the city and the way was arduous. She was conscious of a sudden feeling of fatigue. The chill of the night seemed to have made itself felt with abrupt,



She Sank to the Floor in a Heap.

almost stupefying force. She wondered if she could keep her strength, her courage—her nerves.

The girl was English. Mrs. Wrangall was convinced of the fact, almost immediately. Unmistakably English and apparently of the cultivated type. In fact, the peculiarities of speech that determines the London show-girl or music-hall character were wholly lacking. Her voice, her manner, even under such trying conditions, were characteristic of the English woman of cultivation. Despite the dreadful strain under which she labored, there were evidences of that curious serenity which marks the English woman of the better classes; an inborn composure, a calm orderliness of the emotions. Mrs. Wrangall was conscious of a sense of surprise, of a wonder that increased as her thoughts resolved themselves into something less chaotic than they were at the time of contact with this visible condition.

For a mile or more she sent the car along with reckless disregard for comfort or safety. Her mind was groping for something tangible in the way of intentions. What was she to do with this creature? What was to become of her? At what street corner should she turn her adrift? The idea of handing her over to the police did not enter her thoughts for an instant. Somehow she felt that the girl was a stranger to the city. She could not explain the feeling, yet it was with her and very persistent. Of course, there was a home of some sort, or lodgings, or friends, but would he girl dare show herself in familiar haunts?

She found herself wondering why the poor wretch had not made way with herself. Escape seemed out of the question. That must have been clear to her from the beginning, else why was she going back there to give herself up? What better way out of it than self-destruction. She would advise the girl to leave the car when they reached the center of a certain bridge that spanned the river! No one would find her.

Even as she thought took shape in her mind, she experienced a great sense of awe, so overwhelming that she cried out with the horror of it. She turned her head for a quick glance at the mute, wretched face showing white above the robe, and her heart ached with sudden pity for her. The thought of that slender, alive thing going down to the icy waters—her soul turned sick with the dread of it!

In that instant, Sara Wrangall—no philanthropist, no sentimentalist—made up her mind to give this erring one more than an even chance for salvation. She would see her safely across that bridge and many others. God had directed the footsteps of this girl so that she should fall in with the one best qualified to pass judgment on her. It was in that person's power to save her or destroy her. The commandment, "Thou shalt not kill,"

took on a broader meaning as she considered the power that was hers; the power to kill.

A great relaxation came over Sara Wrangall. It was as if every nerve, every muscle in her body had reached the snapping point and suddenly had given way. For a moment her hands were weak and powerless; her head fell forward. In an instant she conquered—but only partially—the strange feeling of lassitude. Then she realized how tired she was, how fiercely the strain had told on her body and brain, how much she had really suffered.

Her blurred eyes turned once more for a look at the girl, who sat there, just as she had been sitting for miles, her white face standing out with almost unnatural clearness, and as rigid as that of a sphinx.

The girl spoke. "Do they hang women in this country?"

Mrs. Wrangall started. "In some of the states," she replied, and was unable to account for the swift impulse to evade.

"But in this state?" persisted the other, almost without a movement of the lips.

"They send them to the electric chair—sometimes," said Mrs. Wrangall.

There was a long silence between them, broken finally by the girl.

"You have been very kind to me, madam. I have no means of expressing my gratitude. I can only say that I shall bless you to my dying hour. May I trouble you to set me down at the bridge? I remember crossing one. I shall be able to—"

"No!" cried Mrs. Wrangall shrilly, divining the other's intention at once. "You shall not do that. I, too, thought of that as a way out of it for you, but—no, it must not be that. Give me a few minutes to think. I will find a way."

The girl turned toward her. Her eyes were burning.

"Do you mean that you will help me to get away?" she cried, slowly, incredulously.

"Let me think!"

"You will lay yourself liable—"

"Let me think, I say."

"But I mean to surrender myself to—"

"An hour ago you meant to do it, but what were you thinking of ten minutes ago? Not surrender. You were thinking of the bridge. Listen to me now: I am sure that I can save you. I do not know all the—all the circumstances connected with your association with—that man back there at the inn. Twenty-four hours passed before they were able to identify him. It is not unlikely that tomorrow may put them in possession of the name of the woman who went with him to that place. They do not know it tonight, of that I am positive. You covered your trail too well. But you must have been seen with him during the day or the night—"

The other broke in eagerly: "I don't believe any one knows that I—that I went out there with him. He arranged it very—carefully. Oh, what a beast he was!" The bitterness of that wail caused the woman beside her to cry out as if hurt by a sharp, almost unbearable pain. For an instant she seemed about to lose control of herself. The car swerved and came dangerously near leaving the road.

A full minute passed before she could trust herself to speak. Then it was with a deep hoarseness in her voice.

"You can tell me about it later on, not now. I don't want to hear it. Tell me, where do you live?"

The girl's manner changed so absolutely that there could be but one inference; she was acutely suspicious. Her lips tightened and her figure seemed to stiffen in the seat.

"Where do you live?" repeated the other sharply.

"Why should I tell you that? I do not know you. You—"

"You are afraid of me?"

"Oh, I don't know what to say, or what to do," came from the lips of the hunted one. "I have no friends, no one to turn to, no one to help me. You—you can't be so heartless as to lead me on and then give me up to—God help me, I—I should not be made to suffer for what I have done. If you only knew the circumstances. If you only knew—"

"Stop!" cried the other, in agony.

The girl was bewildered. "You are so strange. I don't understand—"

"We have but two or three miles to go," interrupted Mrs. Wrangall. "We must think hard and—rapidly. Are you willing to come with me to my hotel? You will be safe there for the present. Tomorrow we can plan something for the future."

"If I can only find a place to rest for a little while," began the other.

"I shall be busy all day, you will not be disturbed. But leave the rest to me. I shall find a way."

It was nearly three o'clock when she brought the car to a stop in front of a small, exclusive hotel not far from Central park. The street was dark and the vestibule was but dimly lighted. No attendant was in sight.

"Slip into this," commanded Mrs. Wrangall, beginning to divest herself of her own fur coat. "It will cover your muddy garments. I am quite warmly dressed. Don't worry. Be quick. For the time being you are my guest here. You will not be questioned. No one need know who you are. It will not matter if you look distressed. You have just heard of the dreadful thing that has happened to me. You—"

"Happened to you?" cried the girl, drawing the coat about her.

"A member of my family has died. They know it in the hotel by this time. I was called to the death bed—tonight. That is all you will have to know."

"Oh, I am sorry—"

"Come, let us go in. When we reach my rooms, you may order food and drink. You must do it, not I. Please try to remember that it is I who am suffering, not you."

A sleepy night watchman took them up in the elevator. He was not even interested. Mrs. Wrangall did not speak, but leaned rather heavily on the arm of her companion. The door had no sooner closed behind them when the girl collapsed. She sank to the floor in a heap.

"Get up!" commanded her hostess sharply. This was not the time for soft, persuasive words. "Get up at once. You are young and strong. You must show the stuff you are made of now if you ever mean to show it. I cannot help you if you quail."

The girl looked up piteously, and then struggled to her feet. She stood before her protectress, weaving like



"The Black Pile Is Mine, the Gay Pile Is Yours!"

a frail reed in the wind, pallid to the lips.

"I beg your pardon," she murmured. "I will not give way like that again. I dare say I am faint. I have had no food, no rest—but never mind that now. Tell me what I am to do. I will try to obey."

"First of all, get out of those muddy, frozen things you have on."

Mrs. Wrangall herself moved stiffly and with unsteady limbs as she began to remove her own outer garments. The girl mechanically followed her example. She was a pitiable object in the strong light of the electric. Muddy from head to foot, water-stained and bedraggled, her face streaked with dirt, she was the most unattractive creature one could well imagine.

These women, so strangely thrown together by Fate, maintained an unbroken silence during the long, fumbling process of partial disrobing. They scarcely looked at one another, and yet they were acutely conscious of the interest each felt in the other. The grateful warmth of the room, the abrupt transition from gloom and cheerlessness to comfortable obscurity, had a more pronounced effect on the stranger than on her hostess.

"It is good to feel warm once more," she said, an odd timidity in her manner. "You are very good to me."

They were sitting in Mrs. Wrangall's bedchamber, just off the little sitting-room. Three or four trunks stood against the walls.

"I dismissed my maid on landing. She robbed me," said Mrs. Wrangall, voicing the relief that was uppermost in her mind. She opened a closet door and took out a thick eider-down robe, which she tossed across a chair.

"Now call up the office and say that you are speaking for me. Say to them that I must have something to eat, no matter what the hour may be. I will get out some clean underwear for you, and—Oh, yes; if they ask about me, say that I am cold and ill. That is sufficient. Here is the bath. Please be as quick about it as possible."

Moving as if in a dream, the girl did as she was told. Twenty minutes later there was a knock at the door. A waiter appeared with a tray and service table. He found Mrs. Wrangall lying back in a chair, attended by a slender young woman in a pink eider-down dressing-gown, who gave hesitating directions to him. Then he was dismissed with a handsome tip, produced by the same young woman.

"You are not to return for these things," she said as he went out.

In silence she ate and drank, her hostess looking on with gloomy interest. It was no shock to Mrs. Wrangall to find that the girl, who was no more than twenty-two or three, possessed unusual beauty. Her great eyes were blue—the lovely Irish blue—her skin was fair and smooth, her features regular and of the delicate mold that defines the well-bred gentlewoman at a glance. Her hair, now in order, was dark and thick and lay softly about her small ears and neck. She was not surprised, I repeat, for she had never known Challis Wrangall to show interest in any but the most attractive of her sex. She found herself smiling bitterly as she looked.

But who may know the thoughts of the other occupant of that little sitting-room? Who can put herself in the place of that despairing, hunted creature who knew that blood was on the hands with which she ate, and whose eyes were filled with visions of the death-chair?

So great was her fatigue that long before she finished the meal her tired lids began to droop, her head to nod in spasmodic surrenders to an overpowering desire for sleep. Suddenly she dropped the fork from her fingers and sank back in the comfortable chair, her head resting against the soft, upholstered back. Her lids fell, her hands dropped to the arms of the

chair. A fine line appeared between her dark eyebrows—indicative of pain.

For many minutes Sara Wrangall watched the laggardness deepen in the face of the unconscious sleeper. Then, even as she wondered at the act, she went over and took up one of the slim hands in her own. The hand of an aristocrat! It lay limp in hers, and helpless. Long, tapering fingers and delicately pink with the return of warmth.

Rousing herself from the mute contemplation of her charge, she shook the girl's shoulder. Instantly she was awake and staring, alarm in her dazed, bewildered eyes.

"You must go to bed," said Mrs. Wrangall quietly. "Don't be afraid. No one will think of coming here."

The girl rose. As she stood before her benefactress, she heard her murmur as if from afar-off: "Just about your size and figure," and wondered not a little.

"You may sleep late. I have many things to do and you will not be disturbed. Come, take off your clothes and get into my bed. Tomorrow we will plan further—"

"But, madam," cried the girl, "I cannot take your bed. Where are you to—"

"If I feel like lying down, I shall lie there beside you."

The girl stared. "Lie beside me?"

"Yes. Oh, I am not afraid of you, child. You are not a monster. You are just a poor, tired—"

"Oh, please don't! Please!" cried the other, tears rushing to her eyes. She raised Mrs. Wrangall's hand to her lips and covered it with kisses.

Long after she went to sleep, Sara Wrangall stood beside the bed, looking down at the pain-stricken face, and tried to solve the problem that suddenly had become a part of her very existence.

"It is not friendship," she argued, fiercely. "It is not charity, it is not humanity. It's the debt I owe, that's all. She did the thing for me that I could not have done myself because I loved him. I owe her something for that."

Later on she turned her attention to the trunks. Her decision was made. With ruthless hands she dragged gown after gown from the "innovations" and cast them over chairs, on the floor, across the foot of the bed; smart things from Paris and Vienna; ball gowns, tea gowns, lingerie, blouses, hats, gloves and all of the countless things that a woman of fashion and means indulges herself in when she goes abroad for that purpose and no other to speak of. From the closets she drew forth New York "tailor-suits" and other garments.

Until long after six o'clock she busied herself over this huge pile of costly raiment, portions of which she had worn but once or twice, some not at all, selecting certain dresses, hats, stockings, etc., each of which she laid carefully aside; an imposing pile of many hues, all bright and gay and glittering. In another heap she laid the somber things of black; a meager assortment as compared to the other.

Then she stood back and surveyed the two heaps with tired eyes, a curious, almost scornful smile on her lips. "There!" she said with a sigh. "The black pile is mine, the gay pile is yours," she went on, turning toward the sleeping girl. "What a travesty!"

Then she gathered up the soiled garments her charge had worn and cast them into the bottom of a trunk, which she locked. Laying out a carefully selected assortment of her own garments for the girl's use when she arose, Mrs. Wrangall sat down beside the bed and waited, knowing that sleep would not come to her.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

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Edward Homer Had Been Missing For the Last Eight Weeks.

Fort Wayne, Ind., March 9.—The decomposed body of Edward Homer, twenty-eight years old, of Payne, O., was found in the intake basin at the city waterworks station.

Homer who had formerly been employed as a brakeman on the Nickel Plate railroad, had been missing for the last eight weeks. An examination of the body failed to reveal any wounds.

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In the News and Out of the Ordinary

Burglars in the house of John C. Sigler, at Clifton, N. J., passed up wines of rare vintage and bottled beer and drank two bottles of milk.

Fred Steffano of Hastings, N. Y., was sent to jail for six months for breaking his father's skull for smoking one of the son's five cent cigars.

An enterprising dentist in Paris advertises his services as follows: Ordinary extraction, 90 cents; painless extraction, \$1; extraction to music, \$4.

C. E. Anderson of Weston, W. Va., whose store was cleaned out by raiders during the civil war, has received 75 cents due him on a pair of shoes he sold on time in 1860.

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Waits and Measures.

"What sort of table do they set at your boarding house?" asked the man who was contemplating a change. "A table of waits and measures," replied his friend, "the first long and the latter short."—Chicago News.

Poetical.

"Poets and hens have one thing in common." "What is that?" "The Easter lay."—Baltimore American.

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8:18 a. m. .1	8:10 a. m.
9:40 a. m. .1	9:10 a. m.
11:18 a. m. .1	11:00 a. m.
11:40 a. m. .1	11:10 a. m.
1:18 p. m. .1	1:00 p. m.
1:40 p. m. .1	2:10 p. m.
3:18 p. m. .1	3:00 p. m.
3:35 p. m. .1	4:10 p. m.
5:40 p. m. .1	5:00 p. m.
6:18 p. m. .1	6:10 p. m.
7:40 p. m. .1	7:00 p. m.
8:18 p. m. .1	8:00 p. m.
8:35 p. m. .1	9:10 p. m.
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Beehunter	9:53 a.m.	6:10 p.m.	7:50 a.m.
Linton	9:47 a.m.	6:24 p.m.	7:45 a.m.
Jasonville	10:14 a.m.	7:00 p.m.	8:13 a.m.
Terre Haute	11:15 a.m.	8:00 p.m.	9:25 a.m.
No. 8, Linton to Terre Haute leave Linton, 1:00 p. m., arriving at Terre Haute 2:35 p. m.			
SOUTHBOUND			
	—Daily—		
	No. 1	No. 3	No. 5
Terre Haute	5:50 a.m.	1:05 p.m.	5:50 p.m.
Jasonville	6:50 a.m.	2:07 p.m.	6:49 p.m.
Linton	7:17 a.m.	2:32 p.m.	7:17 p.m.
Beehunter	7:30 a.m.	2:46 p.m.	7:30 p.m.
Elkhart	7:46 a.m.	3:00 p.m.	7:46 p.m.
Odon	7:58 a.m.	3:15 p.m.	8:00 p.m.
Seymour	9:22 a.m.	5:00 p.m.	
Seymour	11:08 a.m.	6:30 p.m.	
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- FARM LANDS, FLORIDA—200 Farms in Palm Beach County will be given away by us April 30th, 1914. The farms are from 5 to 40 acres and are excellent for citrus fruit and vegetables. We have guaranteed to give these farms absolutely free to anyone who will reside on or improve the land. Write for full particulars to Secretary, Chamber of Commerce, Lake Worth, Florida. m9d
- FOR SALE—Two pure bred Duroc Jersey sows, bred to farrow in April; three pure Duroc male hogs, old enough for service. J. B. Love, R. F. D. 5, Seymour. m9d&wtf
- FOR SALE—9 room house, 5 acres of land, good barn. 4 room cottage, 2 acres of land. Both at city limits. Will consider some city property. See E. C. Bollinger. m14d
- FOR SALE—Pair mare matched mules, 15½ hands high. Owen Roeger. m13d19w
- FOR SALE—One White Steamer Truck. John C. Groub Co. f20d&W-tf
- FOR SALE—Remington, new No 10. Like new liberal allowance on your old machine. J. H. Eudaly. f17dtf
- FOR SALE—One "Long" Crispette outfit complete. W. A. Carter & Son. m11d
- FOR SALE—Four span of work mules. C. C. Gunn, Elizabethtown, Ind. m17d
- FOR SALE—Soft coal heater. Phone 761. m14d
- FOR RENT—Furnished rooms, for light housekeeping or rooming; also business room. Reasonable rent. Corner Third and Mill. m14d
- ROOMS—Furnished or unfurnished for light housekeeping. Call at 115 West Second street. m14d
- FOR RENT—Eight room house, centrally located. F. H. Gates. m3dtf
- FOR RENT—Comfortable house, near center of the city. Inquire here. m11d
- FOR RENT—Fruit farm, 16 acres, at Fleming, good house. Pasture with running water. Inquire here. m8d
- FOR RENT—Five room cottage, with cistern, cellar, electricity. Center of city. E. C. Bollinger. m9dtf
- FOR RENT—Modern seven room house. North Ewing. E. C. Bollinger. f2dtf
- Business Getters, "Republican Classified Ads."

NEWSY PARAGRAPHS.

Born to Asa Layton and wife, Monday, March 9th, a son.

Born to E. B. Bryan and wife, Saturday, March 7th, a daughter.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Ed Miller, southwest of the city, Sunday, March 8, a daughter.

A son was born March 6, to Mr. and Mrs. Samuel S. Baker at their home in Peabody, Kas.

George Liebrand was admitted to the hospital this morning and underwent an operation. The patient is doing nicely.

Miss Keath and Miss Robbins, who were here in the interest of the Enterprise Flour Company, gave a demonstration at the Interstate Public Service Company Saturday afternoon and served hot biscuits and coffee to all callers. In connection with the demonstration the Ladies' Aid of the Christian church conducted a food sale.

Wayfaring.
Surely we stumble as we turn away
And choose a path outleading from the light—
Where our own shadows veil the ground
From sight,
Concealing pitfalls into which we stray.
Yet on the instant when our hearts retrace
The upward road, from darks where they have lain,
The light illumines every step again,
And every help in the ascent we face.
—Aldis Dunbar in Nautilus.

Where He Drew the Line.
Ol' Bijie Wilson was the sole proprietor of a bawky horse. The fact was pretty well known throughout the neighborhood, and Bijie couldn't have disposed of that horse even to David Harum, who bought a horse that would "stand without hitching."

One day a neighbor drove up behind Bijie, who was stalled as usual. It was a narrow embankment, and there was no room to pass. The neighbor accepted the situation philosophically. Every now and then Bijie's horse would turn his head, and as promptly Bijie would shy a pebble at it. It seemed that the box bed of his side-bar buggy was loaded with pebbles.

"What'er ye doin' that fer, Bijie?" the neighbor asked. "That won't start 'im."

"Waal, ye see," Bijie answered. "I don't mind a hawss bawkin' now an' then, but I be durned if he can turn around an' grin at me about it!"



He Was No Hog.
In the old days of hand composition a printer known from New York to San Francisco as "Pilgrim" Hazlett wandered into a Pennsylvania town and asked the editor of the weekly for a "sit."

"Well," said the editor, "I can put you to work, but I'm afraid I can't pay much money."

"Make me an offer," said the Pilgrim.

"All right. I can give you two meals a day at my house, you can sleep here in the office on this lounge, and I'll take care of your laundry. Then if you need tobacco get it across the street at the grocery. They run an account with us. And up at the brewery you can get a can of beer whenever you like. Besides, I'll pay you \$4 a week. Is that satisfactory?"

"Gosh," said the Pilgrim after repeating the offer to get it straight in his mind. "If I get all that what do I want with the \$4?"

Of a Wild Nature.
Just outside the entrance to the yard at the Naval academy is an apartment house where some young officers live, and baby carriages are a not infrequent sight in this vicinity.

Not long ago the commander of the yard had a notice posted on one side of the gate forbidding automobiles to enter because they frightened the horses. Shortly afterward the following unofficial notice appeared on the other side of the gate:

"Baby carriages and perambulators not allowed in this yard. They scare the bachelors."—New York Post.

One Was Enough.
Robert Bridges, the new poet laureate, is a fastidious critic and sees little to admire in the verse of Alfred Noyes.

Noyes once brought to Mr. Bridges two very long odes that he proposed to submit to the English Review.

"I'll read them both aloud," the young man said, "and afterward you will tell me which is, in your opinion, the more likely to be accepted by the English Review."

Poor Mr. Bridges sighed and settled himself in his chair, and Noyes, in his loud, harsh voice, read the first ode. It was very long, and at its conclusion Mr. Bridges leaped to his feet and said briskly:

"Now, my young friend, I can advise you. Send the other ode to the Review!"

Calling Cards.
One hundred calling cards, single line, for 50c. Republican Office.

We do "Printing that Pleases."



Lots For Sale.

There are lots of good tobaccos. Good luck to them!

But the man who once tries STAG is interested in no other tobacco.

He's reached the Promised Land!

Convenient Packages: The Handy Half-Size 5-Cent Tin, the Full-Size 10-Cent Tin, the Pound and Half-Pound Tin Humidors and the Pound Glass Humidor.

STAG

For Pipe and Cigarette
"EVER-LASTING-LY GOOD"



P. Lorillard Co. Est. 1769

Charming Innovations in Chic Suits



Real charm has been given the tailored suits this year.

All the severe, straight lines of the tailor-made have been brought into graceful curves, lines of drapery, and here and there a hint of shirring.

Bischof has idealized these mandates of Dame Fashion in the suits that are now on display at our store. Each is a picture in itself!

Fashion has introduced many new colors—it's surprising how much less trying they are than in previous years.

Lovely shades of Geranium, Apricot, Fox Glove and Oriole, dainty tints of Sevrès Blue, of Peridot and Eucalyptus Green will delight your eye.

Thrill-workers have been at the fabric looms, we are sure, so novel and decidedly lovely are the materials Bischof has used in his productions.

Don't be content to read about these models that are delighting more and more women every day. Let us show them to you today—have the best of the new things for your wardrobe.

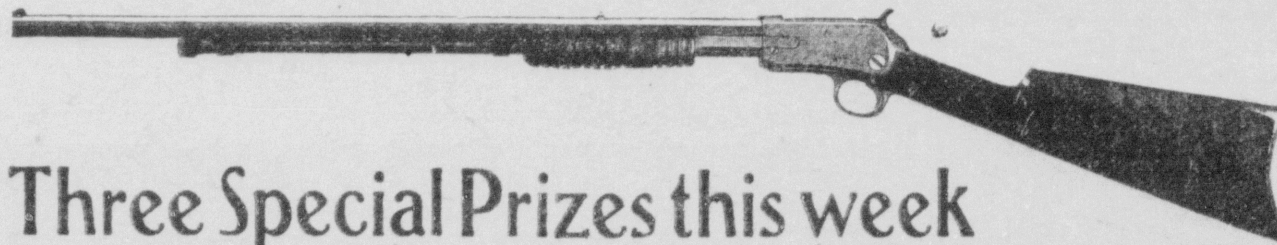
THE FIRST GLIMPSE of SPRING MILL'NERY STYLES is now to be had in our Millinery Department.

ONE WHOLE FLOOR DEVOTED TO LADIES' READY-TO-WEAR AND MILLINERY.

GOLD MINE DEPARTMENT STORE

SECOND FLOOR.

Elevator Service Prompt and Safe



Three Special Prizes this week

FIRST PRIZE.

A Winchester Repeating Rifle 16 shot or \$10.00 in cash will be awarded to the person making the highest score this week.

Second Prize.

A splendid 26 piece silver set for the second highest score this week.

Third Prize.

A splendid gold watch for the third highest score this week. For ladies as well as gents.

Rest shooting for the prizes this week. NEXT WEEK will be the Championship Shoot for the Championship of County.

This tournament begins Monday, March 9, and ends Saturday, March 14, at 11.00 p.m. at the

SHOOTING GALLERY,

Corner Second Street and Indianapolis Avenue
Prall, Sweazy, Bishop and Kroeger barred

Cor. 2nd St. & Indianapolis Ave., Seymour, Ind.

Cor. 2nd St. & Indianapolis Ave., Seymour, Ind.

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